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THE SHRINE OF ST. MANCHÁN.

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THE Shrine of St. Manchán was formerly kept in a small thatched building used as a chapel; and tradition has it that this building having been burned, the Shrine was miraculously preserved, and was the only thing saved from the fire. It then was placed in the keeping of the ancient Irish family of Moony, of The Doon, but in consequence of the resort of the peasantry to the house of the present Mr. Moony's grandfather to swear on the Shrine, it was, at the request of the then Roman Catholic parish clergyman, handed over to him, from whom it has come down to its present guardian. It is now preserved in the chapel of Boher, the Roman Catholic place of worship for the parish of Lemanaghan, under the care of the parish priest, the Rev. J. Dardis, who has kindly given me access to the Shrine.

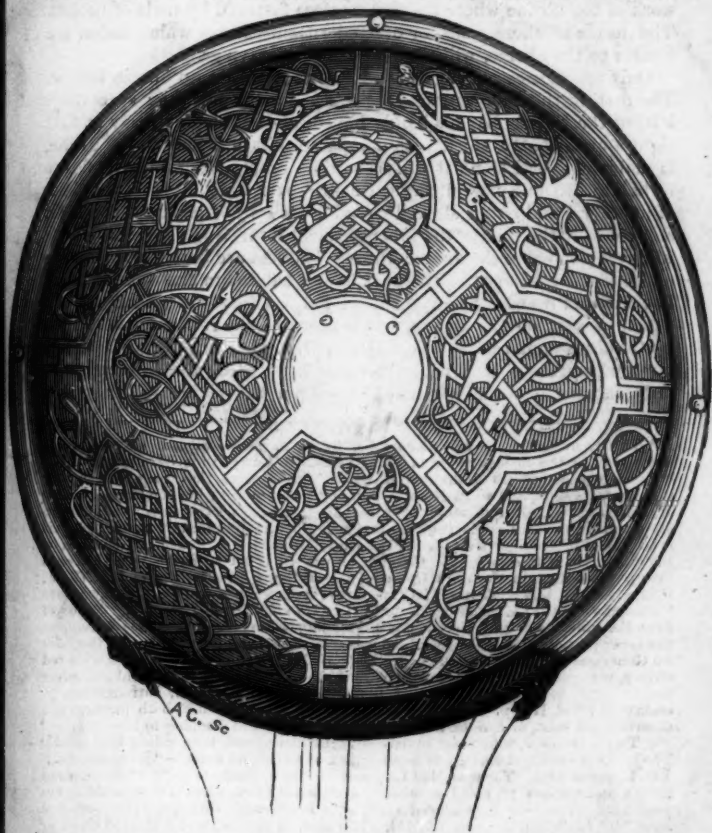
The Shrine is made in the form of a gabled roof of very steep pitch, and there can be little doubt that this form was adopted in imitation of the high pitched stone roofs which covered the ancient "cells" of the saints in whose honour they were made. It measures 28in. by 13in. at the base, and the sloping sides measure 19in. It is supported by four substantial feet, 2in. high, formed of plain bronze, panelled, which follow the rake of the sides. At the junction of the feet with the bottom, four massive bronze rings are attached to the Shrine by heavy clamps of the same metal, and no doubt served for the insertion of the staves used to carry it in procession. The rings are $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and the openings $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, so that the staves were probably 2in. thick. Three of these clamps and rings remain, the fourth is lost. Where the clamps join the sides there are grotesque monsters' heads pointing upwards, which, with all the other metal works, were heavily gilt. The sides of the clamps are ornamented by enamels designed in various modifications of the T pattern in red and yellow. The rings are plain. The Shrine at present stands 19in. high, but its cresting has been lost. The accompanying plates show both sides of the Shrine in their present state. At bottom the Shrine is surrounded by a border of bronze $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide,

ornamented by T pattern enamels at regular distances, in red and yellow, of the same character as those on the ring-clamps. These enamels, as well as the others alluded to, are of the kind termed *champlevé*, being sunk into the bronze, and the spaces between them are enriched with chevron ornaments executed by the graver. They were joined near the legs by eight clamps, each of which passed under the



bottom of the Shrine and was fastened, above the border, by a bronze pin passing through a monster's head. Two of the clamps are lost, and one is loose. The sides of the Shrine above this base moulding have borders 1½ in. wide, the edges of which are hammered up into cable mouldings, and the flat central band filled in with continuous pierced metal work, exhibiting animal interlacings of the most intricate and elegant kind. This ornament was formed by the graver, and the metal between the interlacings is removed, showing the

timber of the Shrine beneath. On the space enclosed by the border is fixed a Greek cross, the horizontal arms of which measure 18in. in extreme width, and 17in. in height; the arms, which spring from a raised central boss, like those found on our ancient stone crosses, are similarly terminated, each boss being $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in relief. These bosses are enriched with interlaced lacertine ornament,



whilst another of equal size at the centre, has the compartments into which it was divided empty. These empty spaces were probably originally filled in with enamel, and one of the compartments has at present a late fifteenth century ornament in silver inserted. The arms are each divided by enriched bands into four rectangular spaces, all filled in with yellow and red enamels of the same character as

those on the basal border. Originally the eight spaces formed by the arms of the crosses were occupied by figures in high relief, some of which were ecclesiastical, some lay. There are indications that originally each side contained sixteen figures below and ten or twelve above, each row being equally divided by the upright limbs of the cross. That this was the case is shown by the holes in the wood-work of the Shrine where the figures were fastened by nails of bronze. The heads of these nails, or of modern substitutes which fasten the figures to the Shrine, will be seen on the engravings.

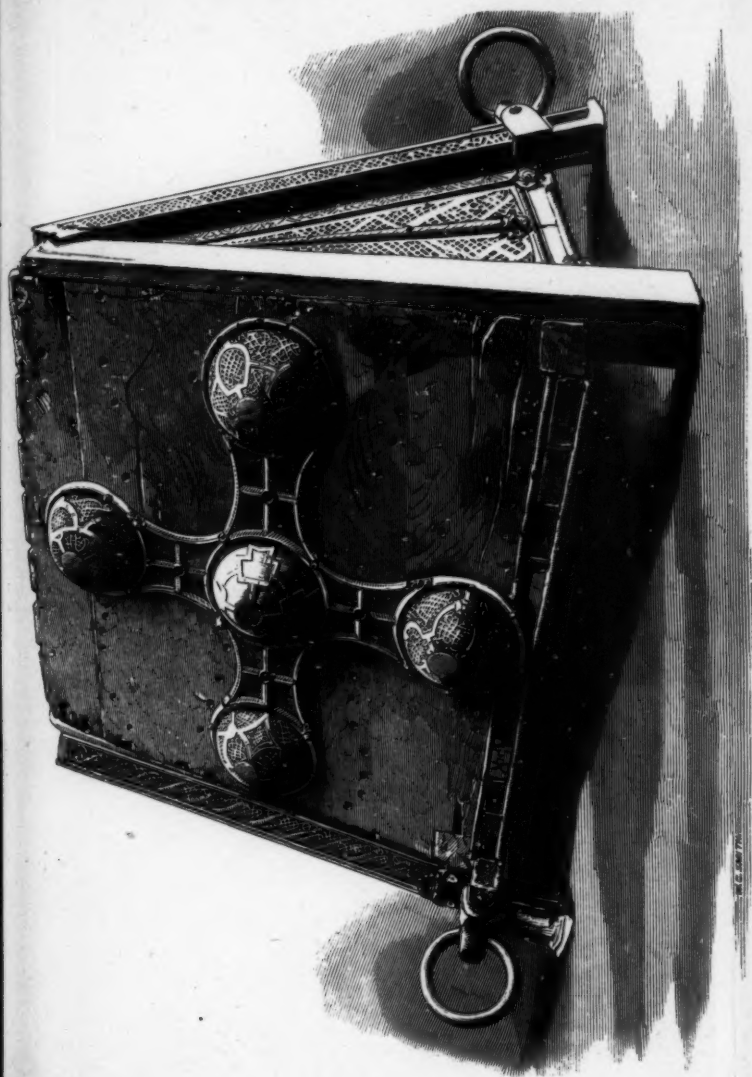
Only ten figures remain, which measure from 7in. to 5in. in height. The first of these beginning at the right hand side (the spectator's left) of the Shrine, has his hands joined, and although it may at first sight appear that a shirt, with a separate kilt attached to the girdle, is indicated, yet I think it will be seen on examination that the figure is habited in one close-fitting garment,* over which appear the plaits of another,† and outer, sleeved covering; a girdle‡ encircles the hips, and below it the tails of the inner garment forms a richly embroidered kilt reaching below the knees: the legs and feet are bare,§ and the hair and beard are straight. The next figure, habited in the same fashion, has a curled beard. The right hand holds a short stick with a hook which passes over the fingers, and is probably the riding rod described by Geraldus Cambrensis ("Top. Hib.") Dist. III., cap. X., and the left is raised and open, with the palm turned out. The third figure, similarly habited, has the left hand closed on the riding rod, and the

* This is evidently the *leinidh*, a tight fitting garment, without sleeves, which descended to the knees, and sometimes lower. O'Curry, in his Lectures on the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," is of opinion, that when written *leine* it indicated a shirt, and when given as *leinidh* it means a kilt; but the learned Editor of these lectures, Dr. Sullivan, concludes, with reason, that the shirt and kilt were one garment, in other words, that the lower part of the shirt formed the kilt. This is confirmed by the figures on the Shrine, some of which are without girdles, and show the continuity of this garment. *Celt* (anglicised *kilt*) is not a modern term, it means 'vestis' according to Cormac's Glossary, and O'Clery's Glossary has *ceall. i. edach*. Compare *celure*, Lat.; *hēlan*, old High German; *celu*, Welsh.—See Dr. Whitley Stokes "Remarks on the Celtic additions to Curtius's Greek Etymology," p. 2. When of linen the *leinidh* was white, but it was often richly embroidered, as we see it here, on the lower portion, and at the neck, and was sometimes of wool and silk. In the *Táin Bó Chualigne*, and other ancient tales, the *leinidh* is described as red, white with red stripes, variegated, striped, and streaked, and also as embroidered with gold and silver thread.—"Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," Vol. I., Introduction, p. cccxviii.; Vol. III., p. 106. Derrick ("Image of Ireland," 1578) both pictures and describes the shirt, or *leinidh*, as set thick with plaits, and reaching to the knee.

† This is the *inar*, which was sometimes tight fitting, and then called *inar cliabh*. The latter is usually described as forming part of a splendid dress.—"Manners, &c.," Vol. I., p. cccxvi. The poet Mac Liag received from Tadhg O'Kelly "an hundred scarlet tunics [*inars*];" and Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Brien, when inaugurated in the year 1194, wore over a "splendid shirt," "a brown satin tunic [*inar*] lustrous and light."—"Id.," Vol. III., pp. 153, 154. The *inar*, in general, was a sleeved frock or tunic, below which appeared the kilt, or end of the *leinidh*. Cu Chulaind's "*cliaib-inar*" reached to the top border of his kilt.—*Táin Bó Chualigne*. The Dagda's *inar* extended to his buttock.—Second Battle of Magh Tuired.

‡ This is the *cris*, below which hung the tail of the *leinidh*, forming the kilt. The *cris* was often highly embroidered.

§ It has been suggested that the figures wear tight trows, made from stuff out bias, which we know from ancient Irish MSS., and from examples found in bogs, were formerly in use in Ireland. But all the feet are bare, and there is no indication of the termination of trows.



SHRINE OF ST. MANCHAN. SIDE AND END.



face is apparently beardless. The fourth effigy wears a plaited kilt, and holds a battle-axe* in the right hand: the beard is long and bifid, and the girdle is a twisted cord. The fifth figure resembles the first, except that the girdle is ornamented, and the beard curled. It will be remarked that the figures increase gradually in height towards the middle of the Shrine, where the groups are intersected by the upright limb of the cross. Passing the cross, the left-hand group commences with a figure resembling the fifth, already described, except that the girdle is twisted, and the hands are not joined. The seventh figure resembles the sixth, the arms being folded, as also appears to be the case with the eighth; whilst the ninth resembles the fourth in all particulars, except that the hands, instead of holding a battle-axe, grasp the long bifid beard, and the girdle is plain. The tenth effigy holds something like the square satchel or case of a book in his hand, and the scalloped juncture of the tunic with the kilt is not hidden by a girdle. These ten figures are, it must be allowed, most interesting examples of the lay or military costume of the Irish in the twelfth century; I use the term *lay* advisedly, for I cannot recognise any indications of the tonsure, or the vestments of the ecclesiastical class, which no doubt, as we shall see, had its representatives also on this remarkable Shrine. That the dress is that of the chieftain order is almost certain from the richness of the embroidery of the kilts and of some of the girdles. The figures are engraved on pages 198 and 199.

What has become of, say, *fifty-two* other effigies which must have filled the other six compartments formed by the arms of the crosses, it is impossible to say. The holes by which they were attached to the wood of the Shrine still remain to tell their tale; and from the slightness of the fastenings it is fortunate that all have not been detached and lost. Some may, perhaps, still be traced; and on Plate XVIII. are represented, full-size, two effigies, which, I venture to say, must have belonged to this or a very similar Shrine. Fig. 1 has been already engraved full size, and noticed in the *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. It is, like all the others, of bronze gilt,† was purchased by Mr. Day, at Athlone, and was said to have been found at Clonmacnois—a fact very significant of its having been lost at some time from the Lemanaghan Shrine. It only retains a portion of one leg, and exhibits no girdle—the scalloped junction of the doublet and kilt resembling the fourth figure still attached to the Shrine. The hands are raised and open, palm outwards, the chin is bearded, and which is most interesting, the head is protected by a richly adorned conical helmet, covering the neck behind and at the sides, but without the nasal of the Norman helm. On the same plate, Fig. 2, is

* The occurrence of this weapon indicates the comparatively late date of the Shrine. The earliest mention of the battleaxe which O'Curry was able to find, occurs after the incursions of the Northmen familiarized the Irish with that weapon; in the use of which, adopted by them from the Danes, they became so expert as to excite the admiration of Giraldus Cambrensis.

† The heavy gilding which this figure still exhibits, serves to show the condition of the Shrine before it was "cleaned." Mr. Day informs me that the figure fits one of the vacant places on the Shrine.

represented, full size, a bronze figure, now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, the history of which is unknown, but which probably belonged to the Shrine of St. Manchán, for it resembles the others in the unnaturally elongated figure, and the rude attempt at expression of face which characterize the others; and in having been gilt. The costume is, however, unmistakably ecclesiastical, and from the hands being represented as grasping a short *cambutta* or pastoral staff, it is evidently intended for a bishop, the head being also covered by a mitre of ancient form. The alb and chasuble are plainly recognisable, of much shorter fashion, however, than was the usage in later times. Both vestments are embroidered in a style that agrees with our Shrine figures. This figure resembles another of a similar character, which is modelled in wood, and is still preserved in the Petrie



Collection, Royal Irish Academy. It was engraved in the "Dublin

Penny Journal," to illustrate a paper by Dr. Petrie, descriptive of ancient Irish art. This figure that eminent antiquary describes as an ecclesiastic, and contrasts with it another, also engraved on the same page, which he describes as a layman clothed with the "phylabeg," and which so closely resembles the ninth figure still adorning the Shrine, that it is almost certain it originally belonged to that work of art. The original of one of these models is now in the British Museum, but what has become of the other it is now impossible to



say. It may not be too much to hope that this notice may lead to the discovery of the existence of other figures in public or private collections of antiquities.

The ends or gables of the Shrine, which are upright, have a kind of barge-course projecting over them about half-an-inch, covered by a narrower border of similar character to that which surrounds the sides; inside this is a flat border, engraved (but not pierced) with interlaced animal ornaments (Plate XVIII. fig. 3), and the triangular space thus enclosed is covered by a plate of bronze, the entire surface of which is enriched by wonderfully intricate and elegant interlaced work, the form being animal, and each end divided into two compartments by a monster of elongated figure, riveted down to the plate.

The frame-work of the Shrine is composed of yew boards, quite sound and solid, the front being of one board, and the back composed of two. The bottom is apparently of the same material. The bones of St. Manchán are said to be still enclosed in the Shrine, and the following legend relating to them was told to me at Lemanaghan by an intelligent peasant in September, 1869:—

"Some time after St. Manchán and a great part of his people died of the great plague and were buried, the Saint's 'bohooly' [*buaichail* or cow-boy] being left without a protector, some men came and drove away his cattle; for in those days whoever was strong did what he liked, and cared nothing for law or justice. The 'bohooly' called on St. Manchán for help, who immediately appeared to him; but he was so overjoyed to see his master that he threw his arms about the Saint, who thereupon fell into a heap of dry bones, for no sinful mortal should have touched him. On this the clergy of the place gathered up the bones, and they made the Shrine now in Boher chapel to hold them. The 'bohooly' [it is satisfactory for the interests of 'law and justice' to know it] recovered the cattle, and the robbers lost their lives, through the power of St. Manchán. And so, although the 'houses' of St. Manchán and his mother are to be seen to this day, there is not any tomb of the Saint to be heard of at Lemanaghan."

The Shrine at present bears no inscription, but it is probable that the cresting, now lost, may have told by whom, and the name of the king at whose expense, it was constructed. The metallic coverings of one side and end are nearly perfect, but the two others have lost much of their ornamentation. On the back only the cross and a small portion of the basal border remain. It is evident that the date of the metal work cannot be placed so early as the seventh century when St. Manchán died; indeed it is impossible to assign it to a period much prior to that of the Cross of Cong, which is a dated work of the middle of the twelfth century. The sound condition of the timber framework of the Shrine confirms the opinion here expressed; and if we could only suppose that the passage already quoted from the "Annals of the Four Masters," related to this fine example of Hiberno-Celtic art, we might be certain that we had here the munificent gift of King Rory O'Connor. Would that we could now behold it in its full perfection and beauty, covered with marvels of ornamental metal work, enriched with figures illustrative of the lay and clerical costumes of the twelfth century, and over all, "an embroidering of gold:" or as seen by the compilers of the "Martyrology of Donegal," in the first quarter of the seventeenth century: "A shrine. . . . beautifully covered with boards on the inside and with bronze outside them, and very beautifully carved." A restoration of the Shrine, from casts taken by Dr. Alexander Carte (the property of Dr. Lentaigne, of Dublin) may be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

NOTE.—The beautiful woodcut on Plate XIX. shows a model of this curious Shrine, as cleverly restored by Sir William Wyld. For this engraving I am indebted to Mr. Marcus Keane, who has kindly allowed me its use from his admirable and learned work, "The Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland"—a work to which, for its erudition and research into the mysticisms of Irish Art, and the emblematical teachings that Art offers, cannot be too highly commended. It is a volume of great importance, and one that does its author, Mr. Keane, the greatest credit.

LL. JEWITT.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.



SHRINE OF ST. MANCHAN. DETAILS.



SHRINE OF ST MANCHAN. (RESTORED).

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DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO GLASTONBURY THORN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. GERARD SMITH.

(Continued from page 144.)

ST. PAUL maketh mention of Christians the owners of this house saluting Timothy and Pudens and Linus and Claudius which according to Eusebius was Father in Law to Pudens and so Father to his wife Claudia a noble Brittain of this nation. One of those nobles that were carryed hence to be hostages there to the Emperor, in the time of Claudius and so either owner of, or not a stranger in this house, of his Son in Law, and Daughter Pudens and Claudia. Moreover, we find St. Peter coming hither into Brittain and y^t staying a long time he brought many nations to the faith and he illuminated many and founded Churches and ordained Bishops and Priests and Deacons. St. Paul also y^t other great Apostle both preached and taught both by word writing and example this most perfect life and profession, in this kingdom and sufficiently expresseth his own sufferings and labours for Christ 2 Corinth. ii. Our holy Bishops with their clergy here lived as the Apostles did at Jerusalem at Antioch at Philippi and also at Philydelphi and at Phila at Ephesus and Alexandria and they lived with their priests in community without propriety and of oblations offered and given freely given to them. And we find at Glastenbury there was a holy Bishop St. Joseph, son of Joseph of Arimathea thus living in community with his brethren by the first maintenance and foundation, when there was no such provision here nor lands of Flammins and Arch-Flammins given to Cathedral Churches. But to speake more to the matter concerning Joseph of Arimathea and y^e Abbey of Glaston we find that the noble and renowned St. Joseph of Arimathea who buried our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ sent hither by St. Philip the Apostle with his 12 disciples. Seating themselves in y^e year of Christ's Nativity 63 at Glastenbury in Summersetshire and our old antiquaries of Glastenbury where they lived and died do prove unto us that these were of the most sacred Apostolick company and society mentioned by St. Luke and others, they joyined with and were disciples unto St. Philip the Apostle y^t preached unto y^e Scythians yet were present with y^e Apostles at y^e death and assumption of y^e blessed Virgin Mary coming and were sent by St. Philip the said holy Apostle into this our Brittain to preach the Word of Life in the year after Christ's Passion 31, and y^e blessed Apostle of Christ St. Philip, when he had preached y^e Word of God to the Scythians and converted very many of them to y^e faith in Christ, and returning into Asia, made his way by the Sicambers, and was the first that first declared the Name of Christ to them from whom y^e Franks going forth, they hold St. Philip the Apostle for their new teacher and new Apostle. These holy Apostolick men lived in holy community without appropriation where they had nothing but what an infidel king gave 'em to live on. All agree y^t Joseph of Arimathea was ordained their superior by St. Philip the Apostle and so the old antiquities of Glastenbury and Cambridge witness, and so our old poet in our old chronicles declare.

Intrant avalonian Duodedena caterva virovum.
 Hos Arimathie Joseph est primus eorum.
 Josephes ex Joseph genitus patrem.
 His alisque decem jus Glastoniae propriatur.

Camd. Brit. Belgæ Somersetshire
pag. 226 Edit. anno 1610.

In the Isle of Avaton flourished the famous Abbey of Glastenbury, y^e beginning whereof is very ancient fetched even from y^e Joseph of Arimathea, who interred y^e body of Jesus Christ and whom Saint Philip the Apostle of y^e Gauls sent into Brittain for to preach Christ. For thus much both y^e most ancient records and monuments of this Monastery testify. As also St. Patrick the Irish Apostle (who lived there a month for thirty years) in an Epistle of his left to memory. Whereupon, this place was by our ancestors named, the first Land of God, the first Land of Saints in England, the beginning and fountain of all Religion in England; the Tomb of Saints, the Mother of Saints, the Church founded and built by the Lord's Disciples &c. So they testify in their theatre and say, Glastenbury Abbey was given to Joseph by Arviragus, and plainly affirm, y^e by this, England is rightly called the parent, or Mother Monastery of all Europe. And others of them plainly affirm y^e in this Island, then called Avalon, Joseph and his fellows were the first beginners of y^e famous monastery, in which Joseph, after y^e course of his life finished anno 76, was buried. And those monastical men continued there until y^e conversion of Brittain, in King Lucius his time when he sent Elnanus and Medwinus to Pope Eleutherius about the conversion of this Kingdom, and they were of y^e Monastery or Abbey of Glastenbury. And from hence were those two Divine Doctors sent to Eleutherius by K. Lucius as by their epithets doth appear, the one of them called Elnanus Avalonius or of Glastenbury, and the other, Medwinus of Belga that is Wells, near unto this place. And that they were baptized and instructed by those first Apostolick men, and are stiled Doctors of y^e Brittain, born in Brittain learned and eloquent, by whom, as by them who had often taught y^e same faith to him before King Lucius by his letters to Pope Eleutherius desired to be adjoynd to the number of Christians with y^e Romans, which was procured by these men's happy ambassage. The King and whole Kingdom being converted by such Apostolick Legats and Preachers, as that Holy Pope sent hither. The chief of them Saint Domianas and Phaganus with others being holy Monks of Glastenbury and by these worthy men Christian Ambassadors, both our King and Kingdom of Great Brittain were gloriously made y^e first Holy Christian King and Kingdom in the world. Yet as we find recorded in y^e Old Antiquities of Holy Glastenbury, the first disciples of St. Philip and St. Joseph converted many Pagans to y^e faith of Christ, who being baptized there, and for their great multitude their number was not known.

As were the Brittain famous for their zeal
 To Gentile gods, while such they did adore,
 So when y^e heavens to earth did truth reveal,
 Blest was the land with truth and learning store,
 Whence Brittain plains and Cambria's desert ground,
 And Cornwall's craggs with glorious saints abound.

The antiquities of this holy place and many other approved monuments and authors prove that these holy and renowned Apostles established there y^e very same order and manner of life wherein Joseph and Christ's disciples did live which came with St. Joseph hither and both he and his both lived and died here and placed the same number of 12 disciples in the same place or places where those 12 disciples had been and as the first did. So they often every day assembled in y^e old Church devoutly there to perform their Divine Services to God. Still attending to watching fasting and prayers, as the first disciples did. And they procured King Lucius to give y^e same maintenance or more to that Holy Monastery that which it had from the time of St. Joseph, and these men lived in the same manner as they did and procured 10 years of indulgence to all Bishops visiting religiously y^e Chappell of St. Michael y^e Archangel near adjoining, leaving it in the same manner and order as it was at first founded by Saint Joseph and his benefactors and so they continued in many successions but always in the number of 12, for many years, untill y^e coming of Patrick the Apostle and still they continued in their old holy manner of life and conversation all of one heart, all of one mind, and y^e chiefest honour was given to this place stiling it, the first Land of God the first Land of Saints in England, the beginning and fountain of all religion in England the Tomb of Saints, the Mother of Saints, the Church founded and built by y^e Lord's Disciples, the famous Abbey of Glastenbury, and y^e beginning whereof is very ancient, fetched even from that Joseph of Arimathea who interred y^e Precious Body of Jesus Christ the Parent and Mother Church of all Europe. And may make us look up with wonder and cry,

O Faith how wonderfull thy charms !
Which heathen pride and force disarm.
That which our blessed Lord's complaint,
Made both a convert, and a saint.
Midst Jewish rage and rabbles scorn,
The just admires the more forlorn.
This Joseph for Christ leaves his home
And gives his Master his own tomb.

'Tis hard to say with what grim forms
Of death at land at sea what storms
He met with 'fore that e'er he came
And did immortalize his fame.
Such honour unto England given,
From hence to breathe his soul to heaven,
But so he in this land did shine,
As Jesus did in Palestine.

And now after a long digression I come to give account of what farther remarks I made from my coming into Glaston untill y^e Old Christmas Day, thus it fell out, that as it is said before I got into Glaston on Friday y^e 15 day of December Old Style I took up my lodging at Widow Summers's in Nilot Street and on Saturday the 16th day of December being the Old St. John's Day, I went and view'd the town and Torr &c. the Weary All Hill and it is a steep hill and is about 5 furlong in length and lyes oblong East and West and on one end toward the Tor and at y^e West end on y^e South side at y^e skirt of the hill I found a young man gravning and gathering red potatoes I stood and talked a good while with him and he told me where y^e Holy thorn did grow, and pointed to the place, but said it was above 50 years since it was seen there and I heard afterward y^e the owner of the ground had ridded it from y^e place to avoid y^e strangers coming to see it. And y^e afterward nothing prosper'd but all he had went to ruin and he died a begar. I went to go to the place where it did grow and meeting another young man with much ado I got him to go with

me to y^e place where the old thorn had stood. And the young man said, here grew y^e original thorn, there was a square place just like as if there had been a little garden, and in y^e midst of it a little hole not a foot deep and about y^e wideness of a little hat's crown, and there y^e young man said y^e old thorn stood but now it is at yonders house, and pointed to Mr Buxton's house, which is vulgarly called Esquire Stroud's great Farm House, I asked the young man his name and he told me y^t his name was John Willis and that he lived at Street and so I thanked him and we parted and I went to Mr. Buxton's and Street and at Mr. Buxton's (y^t is Esquire Stroud's great Farmhouse) I saw the richest Fold of Manure y^t ever my eyes beheld I went and desired to see their Thorn and y^e Mistris sent an old man with me into y^e garden, and he bid me climb into it, and I did and got two or three of its twigs and came away and went into the house and thanked gentlewoman and she gave me Bread and Cheess and Small Beer so I come away to my Lodging to Mrs. Summers and lay there y^e night.

Sunday y^e 17th day of December y^e New Innocents Day, at morn I got up and went to Chaingate and drank of y^e water and went to St. Benedict's Church to Divine Service. There I attended the Morning Service, and Sacrament; and the Clark came to me, and asked me, if I designed to tarry Sacram^t, I told him it was my desire, and he left me and presently comes y^e Minister and examines me who I was, whence I came and what Religion I was trained up in, and what I had profest and follow'd all my life. I told him I knew 'em all, and had been at 'em all, but I had never been any where as an act of Devotion, but to the Church in all my life. So I tarry'd Sacram^t and received as y^e rest and after all was over the Minister came to me and gave me a 6 pence of silver and I said S^r but this is not all I want of you. He looked earnestly at me a while; but spake not. So I told him the place I come from is called Woodkirk, 3 miles N. W. from Wakefield in y^e West-riding of Yorkshire where great disputes had been about y^e Holy thorn and some conteded for it, and others against it, and I resolved to venture life and limb to find y^e truth of it, and how some did perswade, and others did encourage me to come, and others had given me money. Both Gentry and Clergy. But some had been ready to say I would never come there but go and tarry a while some where from home and come back and say I had been there and now S^r I desire you'll give me a line or 2 from under your hand to testifie y^t I was here this day. And so he bid me follow him home which I did, to his house which stands in the High Street, on y^e left hand as we go up to Catton Street. He went into his study and I with him it was a handsom well furnish'd room, and handsom library neatly set up. And he wrote a short testimoniall and gave it me. I thanked him, and went down to Mrs. Sumers, got something to my dinner, tarry'd till 3, and then went away to St. John's Church to Evening prayers and Sermon. Came back to Mrs. Sumers lodging and tarry till y^e morning.

Munday y^e 18 day, as before for weather, at or about noon I set off for Wells again and lay at Widow Winter's and there an old man ad-

vised me seeing I am to tarry till Old Christmas Day to take walk to Axbridge, and I took his counsel, resolving to set off toward it in the morning.

Tuesday y^e 19th day as the days before it at morn I left Wells and set off towards Axbridge but did not reach it, for y^e way was too long, y^e days too short and y^e ways bad, wet, and miry. I went through Eason and Wesbury and Rodney Stoke and Drakot to Cheddar and lay at Mr. Whoom's the sign of the George and was well and civilly used and treated with strong drink and cydar, &c.

Wednesday y^e 20th day as y^e day before and some sunshine. At morn I left Cheddar and went to Axbridge and lay at Mr. Edward Sprod's in East Street, a civil sensible man, a Taylor.

Thursday y^e 21st day St. Thomas' day, O. S. and New Year Day N. S. a day as y^e days before it and some sun. At 11 I went to Church prayers, and find a fine Church, a fair reading old minister, Organs, Candlesticks, Monuments, &c. both neat and handsom. In y^e afternoon I went to Cheddar and lay again at y^e George and Dragon, sore pained in my teeth. N.B. at Cheddar I was civilly treated by Jo^u Cole at y^e George and at his own house, and writ a book full of copyes for Jacobus Filius. Before I went away from them also by John Tippetts at his own house, and at his son's house with good cydar, and Cheddar Cheese and fine Bread, and conducted with lantern and candle to my lodging at y^e George on Old St. Thomas' Day.

Friday y^e 22^d day as y^e days before it. At morn I went ditto way a way to Wells and lay again at Widow Winter's.

Saturday y^e 23rd day as y^e days before it. At morn intending to go to Wells again I went, and lay again in East Wells at Mary Winter's.

Sunday y^e 24th day as before gloomy and rainy. In the morning about 10 I left E. Wells and on y^e way to Glaston on y^e left hand is 2 villages Cursley and Coaxley and calling at Coaxley I had talk with an old woman about my way and a plantation y^e was left her in America. I asked her name and she said my name is Edy Dauby. I went away toward Glastonbury and getting thither I went to Mrs. Summers's but all her lodging was taken up. She directed me to Widow Bartlett's at y^e 7 Stars hard by, and there I lay, and a sore rainy cold and windy night it was and this was the Old Christmas Eve

Monday y^e 25th day the Old Christmas Day a day as y^e day before it. Cold rain and West wind till 9 o'clock in y^e forenoon. And then I was for going to Esquire Stroud's great Farmhouse to view y^e Holy Thorn in blossom but Mrs. Bartlett my hostess said it was needless for y^e same was to be seen at y^e far end of y^e street at Mr. Downey's, and I heard 'em say y^e it began to put out between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning so I went to Mr. Downey's and Mrs. Downey went with me into y^e orchard or garden I know not which and there it stands amongst y^e large appletrees it is a large tall tree and y^e body hole or trunk of y^e tree is as thick as a man's body or thereabout. I got a small twig of it as it was partly in bud and hardly in blossom. I thanked y^e gentlewoman and came away to my lodging house y^e 7

stars, and about noon to Magdalen vulgarly Milin Street and to Chaingate call'd William Ralls's house and he civilly gave me some Chaingate blossom of that Thorn and sent a young man with me to shew me the Holy Thorn there. It stands in an orchard at y^e back-side of y^e Chaingate water on a rising ground in y^e North-west corner of y^e Abbey grounds and like Mr. Downey's Thorn I got a twig of it in unopened blossom and we left it and we went into y^e Abbey Yard and view'd several things, y^e Abbot's old ruin'd House and desolate kitchen St. Joseph's Chappell &c. and I took up a stone in y^e Chapell and 2 out of y^e Abbey's Chancel and y^e young man went wth me to y^e Mayor's house in Chilquill, but found him absent gone where he was sent for to dine with a gentleman so we parted in y^e High Street and I went to y^e 7 stars in Nilot Street and wrote down y^e passages. And in y^e afternoon I went into y^e church yard of St. John the Baptist and writ down an Epitaph of a lad that was slain by falling down from y^e Abbey where he was climbing to take y^e hawk's nest 6 years agoe. And here followeth y^e Epitaph verbatim, i. e. word for word. I wrote it about 3 o'Clock.

Here Lyeth the Body of y^e only son of Thomas Ayres and Jane his wife who Departed this Life July y^e 14 1739, aged 16 years.

The Abbey walls on Glaston's earth
I climb'd for Birds and got my Death
My Bones I broke my time was spent
I left my friends in Discontent.

Grieve not for me my parents dear
I am not Dead but Sleepeth Here
When Christ shall Call then follow me
With Him to Live Eternally.

It is said that y^e th lad's name was William and a hopeful youth, and that his death was y^e ruin of y^e family for ever after, his father was always discontented, and after 2 years he Inlisted and his wife, y^e lad's mother went after him, and got her death by falling from the horse y^e she rode on. And after I had ended this writing I went and finisht this Old Christmas Day at my lodging house viz. Mrs. Bartlet's in Nilot Street. I enquired whether y^e thorn did ever bud or blossom on y^e New Christmas Day, and they angrily answered me nay nor never will, and I understand though not like y^e Newstile yet they say y^e we must not go to rebell against y^e Government, and no Divine Service was read yet most of y^e day y^e bells rung as hard as they could at St. John's Church, and as to y^e fading and decaying of the thorn tree blossom I never once bethought me about it to go again to view it, but however I saw before my face several sprigs of it set amongst Polyanthos in flower pots ornamenting y^e windows both at Mrs. Summers's and Mrs. Bartlet's but as y^e flowers was not fully opened I saw not any sudden decay but was told y^e if instead of rain a hard frost had come I should have seen y^e white flowers shed under y^e tree as when a cherry tree sheds its white blossom. And indeed y^e tree is more like a cherry tree than a hawthorn tree, and no green leaves did I see but abundance of bunches of blossom knopt and unopen'd and y^e prick I felt before I saw it or was aware on't, for as I was climbing up Mr. Buxton's tree a long thorn-prick an inch and an half long, not unlike to a sloe thorn prick me and wounded deep. It is called y^e White Thorn and its bark is white and smooth.

(To be continued.)

AN ANCIENT POTTERY KILN AT STAMFORD.

BY GEORGE H. BURTON.

A DISCOVERY has recently been made in Stamford, an account of which may be acceptable to readers of the "RELICUARY," and be the means of eliciting information that will determine a local controversy. While excavating in the rear of the house for many years occupied by the Rev. F. E. Gretton, formerly master of the Grammar School, the workmen came upon something unusual at about three or four feet from the surface; and after a part, it was thought, had been destroyed, the attention of the clerk of the works was directed to it. Orders were then given to work cautiously, and to pass through a sieve all the soil and rubbish, which it was seen contained innumerable fragments of ancient pottery. On visiting the spot after a clearance had been effected, I found an opening sunk in the ground, 7 feet wide, and, as far as excavated, 8 feet 6 inches long. The end that was bared (north) was semi-circular; the form of the other could not be seen, though from certain indications I think it would correspond. The bottom was floored with clay, and the lining or "bratticing" of the sides was composed of stones, of irregular shapes and sizes, set in and entirely faced with clay. The layer forming the floor was about three inches thick, and had been burnt to a rather deep red; the coating of the sides was not so highly burnt; indeed, the clay at one part, only a few inches from the face, became perfectly plastic by exposure during a few days' rain. In this opening, in the direction of its length, was a row of four piers of an extreme height of 8 feet 8 inches, and about 12 inches or 14 inches thick; their section was something like a square or oblong, slightly rounded at the angles—in some parts resembling a rough circle. These columns were at somewhat irregular distances. That at the north end supported a short, thick lintel, which was connected with the enclosure, and was in a line with the series of piers. The three other columns carried at their heads a slighter lintel. These piers supported four horizontal beams, one foot wide and 9 inches thick, of an extreme length of 4 feet 6 inches, which spanned the space between the piers and the east side of the opening. Thus the internal arrangement, to use a homely illustration, was pretty much that of a gridiron bent in the middle to the shape of the letter L inverted. ¶ The part enclosed by the piers and beams was of the clear width of 3 feet 6 inches; the space from the piers to the other side was 2 feet 6 inches. This latter is believed to represent the "stoke-hole," and the unbarred opening, between the two northernmost piers, was perhaps a "man-hole." I have been told that the four transverse beams had been continued right across the opening, and that on one side they had been accidentally destroyed; but one who was very early on the spot assures me that the piers did not then present the appearance of anything having been broken from them. The columns, the beams, and the lintels were all of clay, burnt in some portions to a light brick red. Their construction seems to have

been a rude and simple affair. Sticks or branches of no great thickness were placed in position, and then soft clay was clapped round them until the required massiveness was obtained, when drying and baking would finish the operation, if indeed drying and baking were necessary. Of what the superstructure was composed, and what form it took, I could find nothing to indicate. The floor of the kiln was seven or eight feet from the present surface, and the sides at the highest remaining part rose to a level with the horizontal beams. I should state that in two parallel cuttings, made for the foundations of new buildings, I observed a very thin layer of burnt earth of a light colour, extending nearly to the south end of the excavated remains of the kiln, and at about the same level as the horizontal beams. This would seem to show that when the kiln was in operation the tops of the pillars were on a level with the then surrounding surface. One remarkable circumstance ought, perhaps, to be mentioned. It was found necessary to make a cutting through this kiln, and the excavation revealed the fact, that for at least 10 feet beneath the kiln floor there was nothing but "made ground," as the workmen called it. Other cuttings near disclosed a similar substructure, the loose ground being 20 feet deep. It has been ascertained that in other parts of the town limestone to a great depth had, ages ago, been quarried, possibly for use in connection with iron smelting operations, which the presence of thousands of tons of scoræ shows to have been carried on here. The pottery found with the debris in and about the kiln is by some believed to be Roman, by others Norman; and some think both periods are represented. One fragment of a light cream-colour, almost white, and of fine texture without glazing, had evidently been broken and thrown aside *before* burning—a fact which clearly establishes a pretty close connection of the structure here described with the manufacture of pottery. Mr. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., inspected the kiln, and was inclined to think it was Norman, judging from the character of the pottery, and from the oven being ruder than one he saw at Sibson years ago. Artis, whose splendid illustrations of the Castor remains are so well known, conjectured that the great Roman pottery extended up the tributaries of the Nene for 20 miles; and I have been told that Roman kilns found at Thornhaugh and Sutton were similar to the one at Stamford, being very rude and quite different to the elaborate ovens at Castor and Water Newton. Three fragments of green glazed ware, one almost perfect, have been found in an ancient well or cess-pit a few yards from the Stamford kiln, and these, with the others, are now in the museum of the Institution. The site of the kiln is just within the ancient walls of Stamford, and is close to the remains of the Norman Church of St. Paul. Some years ago, a fine mediæval vase was found in a subterranean passage not far from this kiln: in colour and texture it resembles the fragments found in the cess-pit.

Stamford.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 160.)

71.—GORRAN (6 bells).

1. I . F AND CO 1772
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. The same inscription as on the first bell. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
3. The same inscription as on the first bell. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. The same inscription as on the first bell. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
5. RICHARD HENNA THOS WHETTER O W I . F 17.....
This bell is completely broken and lies on the floor of the belfry.
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE RICHARD DALBY VICAR
I . F 1772 :- Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.

Richard Dalby was presented to the vicarage of Gorran on Jan. 23, 1748-9.

I have been favoured by the Rev. C. R. Sowell, the present vicar, with the following extracts from an old parish book containing the churchwardens' accounts. Under date 1759-60 are the entries—

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|-------------|---|-----|----|----|---|
| " July 24th | to weighing the old bells | ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sept. 10th | to Mr. Penington for casting the bells (in pt)* | ... | 24 | 12 | 7 |
| | to John Francis for six new bell ropes | ... | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 22nd | to leather for the bells | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |

1760.

March 6th to Churchtown on heaving down and up the 2nd bell ... 0 2 6

[at the audit]

not charged in last year's account

to weighing the new bells 0 5 0"

It is clear, therefore, that two or more bells were cast by Penington in 1759 for Gorran church tower, but the whole peal was recast by the same founder in 1772.

72.—KEA (3 bells).

1. III RO + 1603.
This bell is broken, and has been removed from the belfry. Diameter at the mouth, about 80 inches.
2. STEVEN IACKKE THO CRVST WARDNS I (skeleton of a bell) P O T C 1667.
This bell is also broken and removed from the belfry. Between each word is a small fleur-de-lis used as a stop. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. + (cross fig 15) Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum (ornament, fig. 25) (Shield bearing the Royal arms, 15th century, as in fig. 18, but without the crown). The tenor is still sound and hangs in the belfry. Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. These three bells were removed from the tower of old Kea church, when the present edifice was erected in 1803. The new tower is, however, fast crumbling to ruin.

73.—KENWYN (3 bells).

1. * I . RUDHALL FECIT . 1825 . *
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. THO: LESTER FECIT 1747 (border ornament).
Below is incised the weight, 5 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lbs. Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. JOHN WARNER & SONS FOUNDERS LONDON 1851.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. Royal arms, and word "PATENT" on waist.

* "in pt." perhaps a contraction for "in part." Mr. Sowell writes—"It seems to have been inserted after the rest. If it means 'in part,' I do not see any other payment."

4. I. WARNER & SONS FOUNDERS LONDON . 1852.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. Royal arms, and word "PATENT" on waist.
5. RICHARD MILLES VICAR ROBERT MICHELL . C. W. I. P. : C. F. : 1788.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. Richard Milles was instituted vicar on January 20, 1781.
6. * JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FEC. 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
7. EDWARD : HAROLD : BROWNE . VICAR . EDWARD : TREWBODY . CARLYON . JOHN : TIPPET : WARDENS . 1852.
Below on a second line
I . WARNER & SONS . FOUNDERS
and on the waist the Royal arms, and word "PATENT."
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches. Edward Harold Browne whose name appears on this bell, was appointed Bishop of Ely in 1864, and translated to Winchester in 1873.
8. * I . RUDHALL FEC. * R . POAT & W . POWELL CHURCHWARDENS . 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches. The weight is said to be 13 cwt. (*Osborne's MSS.*)

The following extracts from an old churchwardens' account book relate to the expenses incurred in re-casting the 5th bell in 1788 :—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|--|----|----|----|
| Nov. 31. | p ^d for a letter from Pennintons | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1788. | | | | |
| Jan. 31. | p ^d Charles Pengilly for Carriage the 5th bell to Stokeclemsland at 4d. per Hundr..... | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| July | p ^d John Tippet Expence for men helping Loading the Bells ... | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 1788-9. | | | | |
| | To John Pennington & Co : for Casting the 5th bell adding mettell Labour & attendance..... | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| | E ^c w ^d Down for work about the Belfry & repairs ab ^t Church & Vestry as p ^r bill..... | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 1789. | | | | |
| April 28. | To exp ^t with Carpenters ab ^t the Bell wheel | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May 29. | To p ^d Jn ^c Tippet bill of Expence on Sundry Persons Assisting Taking down the Old & putting up the New bell..... | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Sept. 29. | P ^d Chas Pengilly for Carring hom the New Bell | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Nov. 7. | To W ^m Polkinghorne Days work ab ^t the Bell | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 1790. | | | | |
| Ma. 23 ^d | To p ^d Amb ^y Chappell for Making Gudgeons & Casting brasses for Bells &c. as p ^r bill from 8 th Ap ^l 1788 to 22 ^d Dec ^r 1789..... | 2 | 13 | 4" |

The following entry also appears among the accounts for 1806 :—

" August 4th. Paid Mr. Boney's Journey from Padstow to Kenwyn to inspect the Bells & make an Estimate of new casting &c. 1 12 8"

Mr. Boney cast a bell for St. Minver in 1802; two for Sennen in 1810; and one for Sancedred in 1814; but up to 1811 we do not find any charges made for new bells resulting from his inspection of the belfry at Kenwyn. At the present time only two remain that were cast prior to that date.

74.—LADDOCK (3 bells).

1. WILLIAM : COVRTNEY : ESQ^r : HUGH : COLMER : RECTOR : 1670 :
Some of the letters are broad and flat, others slender, Roman capitals. They have been impressed somewhat irregularly. Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. M^r RICHARD : BONE PETER : BYDDLE . WARD : 1715.
In Roman capitals, in style identical with those found on bells bearing the crowned head of Charles II. Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. : JOHN : : KEMP : O C : : WARDEN (ornament) 1670.
The letters are in all respects similar to those on the first bell. Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.

75.—LIAMORREAN (3 bells).

1. This bell is without inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.

2. † SAMUEL . LEY † M.A. RECTOR † PETER BYCKINGHAM . CH . WD. : I . P 1732. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. Samuel Ley was instituted rector on July 1, 1725.
3. WILLIAM BONE GENT C . W . : : PENNINGTON'S MAKERS 1766.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

76.—LANLIVERY (5 bells).

- 1 1714 in broad flat figures. Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
2. NK EK CT WC R (skeleton of a bell) P 1639.
This bell bears the well-known initials and mark of Roger Purdue. Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
3. NICOLAS . KENDALL . ESQ. A . A . SCHADGEL (crowned bust) H O DAVY O WAR O 1706 O
The coin impressions are from a half-crown of Charles II. Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
4. THE REV. N. KENDALL MINISTER R. TRELEAVEN & C. RUNDLE CHURCH-
WARDENS *
Immediately below,
I RUDHALL FECIT 1822 * *
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches. Nicholas Kendall was instituted vicar of Lanlivery, on July 21, 1815.
5. SOLI DEO DETVR GLORIA 1639 : N . K : O . T : W . C : R (skeleton of a bell) P.
This is also one of Purdue's bells. Diameter at the mouth, 43½ inches.

On the wall of the tower are some belfry rhymes dated 1811. They are slightly abridged from those at Fowey already given.

77.—LOSTWITHIEL (5 bells).

1. I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME : PENNINGTON . FECIT . 1764 *
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. PENNINGTON FECIT . 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. * JOHN WESTLAKE IVN² AND JOHN JOHNS : CW † PENNINGTON FECIT . 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. THE REV. JONATHAN BARON VICAR AND MAYOR † PENNINGTON FECIT . 1764 *
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. Jonathan Baron was instituted vicar on Oct. 5, 1730.
5. THE GIFT OF THE RT. HON^{BLE} LORD EDGCVMBE RECORDER : PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.

78.—LUXULYAN (4 bells).

1. DE (stop) 1722 (stop) I O (stop) VIC (stop) T . P . (stop) W . H .
A small fleur-de-lis occurs as a stop. This is a broken bell. Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. : 1666 :
This bell is also broken. Diameter at the mouth, about 31 inches.
3. (Crowned bust) 1684 O (crowned bust) O
The coin impressions are from a half-crown (obverse and reverse) of Charles II. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
4. JOHN COLE VICAR : PHILIP HARRIS JOHN HARRIS C . W : PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches. John Cole was instituted to the vicarage of Luxulyan on Jan. 10, 1728-9.

79.—MERTHER (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 13) *More men bina depello cuncta nocua*
in ordinary black letter characters with a Lombardic initial capital. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. ROBERT . TREWEEK . AND MICHEL . IENKIN : CH : WARDENS . O (skeleton of a bell) P : 1756. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

3. ROBERT BONE & ROBERT HUSBAND C. W. I. P : C. P 1783.

Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

These bells are hung in a wooden belfry above the stonework of the tower. The bell-frame is somewhat insecure. On examining the bells in the course of my campanological tour through the county, I was told by the aged sexton, an octogenarian, that they are only chimed for service, ringing being deemed unsafe.

80.—MEVAGISSEY (1 bell).

1. WILL : IVYE O JOHN O MENHVISH O WAR : O 1634 (crowned bust).

Diameter at the mouth, 90½ inches. The coin impressions are from half-crowns, temp. Charles II.

This bell is hung above the lower stage of the tower, which is the only part remaining. The following doggerel rhymes referring to the tower and bells are current in the neighbourhood:—

“Ye men of Porthilly,
Why were ye so silly,
In having so little a power;
Ye sold every bell,
As Gorran men tell,
For money to pull down your tower.”

It was formerly the custom to ring a hand-bell through the town of Mevagissey on Sundays before tolling the bell for morning service. The sum of two pounds a year was paid by the churchwardens to the man performing this duty. This custom ceased about twenty years ago. The bell is still preserved, and is now in use as a dinner-bell at the vicarage-house. It bears no inscription or curious mark, and is apparently of modern manufacture, measuring only five inches across the mouth.

81.—ST. MEWAN (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1748 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.

2. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1748 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.

3. ABEL BUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST US ALL 1748 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.

4. THOS : PAULL & STEPH : HARRIS CH = WARDENS A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1748 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

5. THE REV : MR : EDWARD CARTHUE MINISTER A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1748 (border ornament). Beneath this inscription is a neat running pattern encircling the haunch of the bell. Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. It is said to weigh about 7 cwt. According to an official return, Edward Carthue was instituted to the rectory of St. Mewan on March 24, 1743.

All these bells have recently been re-hung, and a new bell-frame provided.

82.—ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 13) [P]lebs ois plaudit ut (crown) me tam segius audit This is followed by a Roman V inverted. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

2. + (cross fig. 13) [S] (shield fig. 21) sancta ihoma ora pro nobis The shield (fig. 21) bearing fretty a lion rampant guardant occurs on three bells in Devonshire, at Colyton Raleigh, Dunchideock, and Portlemouth.

3. + (cross fig. 24) sancte barnaba ora pro nobis The initial cross is the same as on the 1st and 2nd bells at St. Just in Penwith.

This is an excellent little peal. All the bells are sound, and according to an inscription on a beam of the belfry-floor, were re-hung in 1860.

83.—ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL (4 bells).

1. WILL O HARRIS O WARDEN B HARDEN O 1700.

Beneath the above, in modern black letter characters with Lombardio capitals,

Recast By G. Mears & Co. London 1865.

Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.

2. + U (shield fig. 22) + **Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis**
Beneath, as before,

Recast By G. Mears & Co. London 1865.

Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

3. **Recast By G. Mears & Co. London 1865.**
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.

4. HVGH : BOSCAWEN : ESQ : THO : CHAPMAN : RECTOR : 1700.
Beneath the above, as before,

Recast By G. Mears & Co. London 1865.

Diameter at the mouth, 39½ inches. Thomas Chapman, the rector, was instituted on April 20, 1697, Hugh Boscawen, Esq., being the patron of the church.

This peal was recast in 1865, when the church was rebuilt by Viscount Falmouth, under the direction of Mr. Street, the architect. The plan adopted of preserving the ancient inscriptions on the new bells cannot be too highly commended, and might, with advantage, be more generally followed. Besides the one bearing the name of St. Mary, Hals refers to an ancient bell at St. Michael Penkivel, having the name of St. Michael, the patron saint, inscribed on it (Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, vol. iii. p. 210). Nothing further, however, appears to be known of this bell. The existing bell-frame is constructed for a peal of eight, with which it is probably intended to furnish the tower.

84.—PHILLEIGH (3 bells).

1. 1751.
Around the haunch are seven pieces of border ornament, placed at intervals. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
2. STEPHEN : DOBLE : IOHN : CORNISH : CHVRCH : WARDENS : 1751.
Followed by a piece of the same border ornament as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. FRANCIS : BEDFORD : RECTOR : C (skeleton of a bell) P 1751.
Followed by three pieces of the same border ornament. Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches. Francis Bedford was instituted rector on Feb. 14, 1738-4, and was succeeded by John Bedford in 1756-7, and by Thomas Bedford in 1758.

85.—PROBUS (6 bells).

1. M^{rs} W^m SMYTH VICAR (border ornament) A (a bell) B (fig. 9) (border ornament) 1721 (border ornament).
There is a border ornament encircling the haunch directly beneath this inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches. William Smyth was collated vicar on April 24, 1688.
2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A (a bell) B (fig. 9) 1721 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
3. AER : RVDHALL OF GLOCESTER CAST VS ALL 1721 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
4. SAMUEL SECCOMBE . VICAR IOSEPH . SECCOMBE & WILLIAM KESSELL : C . W
Beneath the above, I . P : C . P : 1783.
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches. Samuel Seccombe was collated to the vicarage on Aug. 23, 1758.
5. GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH AND KING A (a bell) B 1721 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 44 inches.
6. M^{rs} STEP : HARRIS M^{rs} EDWD : KEMP CHVRCH WARDENS A (a bell) B 1721 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 49½ inches.

86.—ROCHE (6 bells).

1. 1819.
Diameter at the mouth, 23½ inches.

2. . 1819 . : .
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
3. THESE BELLS WERE CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY I. RUDHALL.
On a second line is the date 1819.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
4. (border ornament) 1819 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
5. (border ornament) 1819 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
6. * ROBERT DYER CHURCHWARDEN. JOHN RUDHALL FECIT 1819 . *
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches. The weight is said to be about 8 cwt.

87.—RUANLANYHORNE (2 bells).

1. CRIS . PENNINGTON . (skeleton of a bell) . FOUNDER OF LEZANT 1756
(border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. The N's are reversed.
2. JOHN WHITAKER B . D . RECTOR.
On a line beneath,
WILLIAM PLUMMER & HENRY TRETHEWT : C . W . : : : I . P . : C . P . : : . 1768.
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

John Whitaker was instituted to the rectory of Ruanlanyhorne on Aug. 23, 1777, and died in 1808, aged 73. He was a learned antiquary and historical writer, and among other contributions to literature produced a *History of Manchester*, and a work entitled *The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*.

88.—ST. SAMPSONS (5 bells).

1. WHEN I CALL FOLLOW ALL.
On a second line immediately below,
F MELLETT CH W (figures of two little bells) T BILBIE FECIT 1807.
Diameter at the mouth, 24½ inches.
2. F M : CH W . T B F 1807.
Diameter at the mouth, 25½ inches.
3. THOMAS BILBIE CULLOMPTON DEVON CAST US ALL.
On a second line immediately below,
M^r FRANCIS MELLETT CHURCH WARDEN 1807 (figure of a bell).
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
4. F^r M C W T B F 1807.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
5. GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH AND KING (figures of three little bells).
On a second line below,
M^r FRANCIS MELLETT CH : WARDEN . (figure of a bell) BILBIE FECIT 1807
(figure of a bell). Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.

89.—ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL (6 bells).

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD (border ornament) A (a bell) R (fig. 9). 1730
(border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH (border ornament) A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1730
(border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. ABB : RVDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST VS ALL 1730 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND (border ornament) A (a bell) R
1730 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
5. I. TRUSCOTT & S. RICHARDS C . W 1801 : : : P . ARTHUR C . W 1799.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

6. The inscription on this bell is hidden by an iron cap which covers the crown and haunch. Diameter at the mouth $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 10 cwt.

Among the disbursements of the churchwardens in 1730, are several entries of payments made in connection with the new peal then cast. The bell-founder's bill for casting the bells and new materials amounted to £80 15s.

90.—TRURO, ST. MARTS (2 bells).

1. TRURO CH^a PYE RECTOR RICH^d JEWELL & Jⁿ ALLEN GENT. CH. WARDENS

On a second line immediately below,

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1771.

Diameter at the mouth, $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This bell was cast at the expense of the parish, and cost £47 15s. 9d., but the old bell produced £40 10s., so that the balance against the parishioners was only £7 5s. 9d.

2. TRURO CH^a PYE RECTOR RICH^d JEWELL & Jⁿ ALLEN GENT CH. WARDENS
1770 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT.

Below the above,

GIVEN BY VISCOUNT PALMOUTH.

The words and figures underlined, are *incised* on this bell. Diameter at the mouth, $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The clock-chimes are played on four bells, respectively 25, 26, $29\frac{1}{2}$, and 33 inches in diameter at the mouth. They are all inscribed on the haunch

C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1851.

91.—TIWARDREATH (6 bells).

1. I. P AND CO. 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. I. P AND CO. 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. I. P AND CO. 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
4. I. P AND CO. 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. RICHARD ROSEVEAR AND JOHN BATE C. W I. P : C. P . : . W. P 1774.
Diameter at the mouth, $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE PETER CURITON
RECTOR I : P
Diameter at the mouth, $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

92.—VERYAN (3 bells).

1. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1748 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R 1748 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
3. RICHARD THOMAS ESQ^r AND BENJAMIN BLANEY C.W . : . I. P AND CO 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(To be continued.)

**"TOUR THROUGH PART OF ENGLAND IN THE YEAR 1750,
WITH NARBON BERKELEY, ESQ., PRINCE, AND LATE
LORD BOTETOURT. BY T. W."**

[The following highly interesting Tour through some parts of England, including Derbyshire, made by Thomas Wright, of Durham, and others, in the year 1750, has been communicated by the descendant of the writer, Mr. W. Wright, of London. It is here printed, for the first time, from the original MS. A notice and portrait of Thomas Wright will be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for May, 1793.]

"WEDNESDAY July the 25th left Stoke and din'd at Berkeley Castle, saw Whitley Park belonging to the Earl of Berkeley. Well wooded with a fine prospect from the Lodge and high grounds of the Severn, and the South Part of Wales. 26th from Berkeley castle cros'd the Severn to Chepstow, dined in our boat at the mouth of the River Wye, near which on a small Island is a Little Ruin'd Chapel. Lay at Chepstow, and saw the fine old Castle now in ruins, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. Took a sketch of it (A) as also of the Bridge, (B). the banks of the river here very romantic. (27th) Went by water to Monmouth. In our way saw Abbey Tintern a most beautiful Gothic Ruin on the banks of y^e Rivey Wye. The situation very low upon a green plot, but finely wooded above and behind it. Betwixt this and Chepstow on the same side of the River is a noble situation, with woods and lawns, above the rocks, which are there most romantic, with a very extensive prospect of the Severn, Wye, and Gloucester shire &c. belonging to Mr Morris, the place is called Bersfield, but much in want of a suitable mansion house. Din'd this day at Monmouth, but not being able to get our boat any further up the Wye, went by land to Hereford. Nothing remarkable in our way but our manner of getting thither, which was not without many difficulties and some diverting ones. The Earl and Countess of Berkeley being with us, and all oblig'd to ride upon hack horses far from the best. We found little remarkable at Monmouth, but the small old castle on an hill, and Troy House a fine old seat of the Duke of Beauforts in its neighbour hood; C is a drawing of the Town House. The Castle of St Briavels in a bold situation and fine point of view is also near the Town of Monmouth and on the borders of the Forest of Dean, overlooking the woody banks of the Wye. Lord Berkeley is Warden of the Forest and conducted us to see it. Hereford is a very old town, in which the Bishops Palace, particularly the hall and gallery was all we found worth observing except a fine old camp in view of the town.

28 Left Hereford and our hitherto compainions and rode to Lidney by the way of Ross where we din'd, Ross is pleasantly situated on the Wye which runs meandering by it, and is made famous by Mr. Pope in his use of Riches. near it are fine woods and an old castle belonging to y^e Herbots, this evening we had a very fine ride to Lidney thro' the Forest of Dean. Lidney is capable of great improvement having good command of waters—running between trees—well woodded hills with a fine descent towards the south west.

This seat belongs to y^e 2^d branch of y^e Bathurst family.

Lidney seems to have been a fine old British Station and probably may have been a Roman one. It commands a view of all the River Severn and is only to be approach'd one way. Many Roman coins were found here and are in the possession of Mr Bathurst. Here is a good proportion'd room, of 30 by 20 feet & 18 high, and well fitted up. The sketches D, E & F represent the plans and view of the Camp.

Tuesday y^e 30th at 4 in the morning we left Lidney and hunted a Deer in Forest of Dean; was in at the death, and after set off for Gloucester, where we din'd and met several of our friends.

31 Went into Court, Mr Berkeley fore-man of the grand jury. Heard several trials, one very curious of a man for having two wives who was burnt in the hand. Din'd with the High Sheriff. 1st of August Took a ride upon Gloucester hills and made several drawings mark^d G. H. I. Went to y^e long room at night, a good room; see the sketch.

Panswick Camp and Hill, a bold command of all the country about Gloucester; Chosen Hill a fine old station almost inaccessible—the woods here remarkably pleasing.

2^d Din'd with the Bishop of Gloucester, and in the evening went to Cheltenham, and to the ball; danc'd with Miss Codrington.

3^d Din'd this day at Stowell with Lord Chedworth and in the evening went to Burford Lodge, Stowell is a very pleasant situation and capable of much improvement. Well woodded with a natural terras before it and a great command of water and of floating surface.

4: Saw Mr Duttons Gothio Lodge built by Inigo Jones, see the drawing K. Spent the evening at Shireborn, danc'd with Miss Cook; great part of this house, the roof of which is very remarkable was done by y^e same I. Jones. Also a very good rustic gate-way. 5 went to y^e Hon^{ble} Mr Talbots at Barton Place a very pleasing retreat but low—much improv'd by good tast. Here we stay'd all night—and next day pass on to New Croome, the seat of Mr Manwaring, an extensive prospect from hence over Worcestershire and Warwickshire, near this place is a fine old British Camp with 2 pretoriums well defended. Suppos'd to have been that of King Arthur, and Howel King of Armorica see the plan I. Past y^e night at Croom and on the morrow 7, went to Warwick, in our way stopt to dine at Stratford upon Avon, saw Shaksperes monument; much less than we expected and not very curious for so great a genius. Made several drawings mark^d M, N, O. 8th Breakfasted, dined and sup'd with Earl Brook, at the Castle of Warwick. Made several drawings of this fine old mansion &c. mark^d P, Q, R. Saw the Church in which are several fine monuments in particular the Chaple and curious monument of the great Earl of Warwick, Regent of France, the best worth seeing of any thing of the kind, and well preserv'd thro' all the Rage of Civil Wars. 9th Breakfasted at Bagginton with Mr Bromley. This house was burnt down, and again rebuilt with this motto on its front

Phoenix Resurqeuse.

Made two drawings mark^d S. T. Saw Coventry Church din'd and

lay at Leicester. Past over Bosworth-field, famous for the final contest betwixt the houses of Lancaster and York. Se the drawings V, W, X. 10th Din'd at Derby saw the silk-engines, and in the evening went to Matlock in company with S^r Rob^t Burdet and Mr Lockwood, stop'd at Kidlington* the seat of S^r Nathanel Curson, the oaks here remarkably fine, many of 5 and 6 feet diame^{trs} made many drawings, but most from memory in the evening, having had no other opportunity. Y. Z. &c.

11 Made several views of Matlock Hills, and in the evening came to Ashbourn, where we stay'd all night. 12th Set out for Buxton, and in our way saw Mr Okers seat,† Dove Dale &c. made many sketches; here is a fine picture of the Holy Family by Raphael, and a beautiful portrait of a lady in the character of Diana, the hand unknown, and and two fine large Vandervelde's.

Lay at Buxton, in a very wild and drery situation, found much company there and a dancing partie. On y^e 13th Din'd at Castletown,‡ saw y^e Peek-cave and in the evening got to Chatsworth, where we stay'd all night. The number of people attending us at y^e Peek, with lights, made our entrance into this romantic cavern not unlike the descent into hell as represented by the poets.

On y^e 14th saw Chatsworth in a very fine morning; more struck with it in our approach than at y^e place, the house a very good one and the gardens very expensive but in *forcing taste*. Rode over y^e adjacent hills to Haddon, a seat of the Duke of Rutlands, din'd at our inn and lay at Sheffield. After passing over a horrid country full of stones and black bogs, made a drawing of a large rocky stone like a vast natural altar. On y^e 15th saw Wentworth House; and din'd and lay at Wentworth Castle. 16th stay'd at Wentworth Castle and rode over y^e park and woods with y^e Earl of Strafford. Was much pleas'd with y^e great gallery which tooke in length the whole front of house. Here we saw a fine picture of Lord Strafford and his Secretary by Vandyke, and a picture of the Virgin and Elizabeth, but damag'd.

At the Marquis of Rockinghams two fine pictures by Raphael, of y^e Salutation.

17 Rode by Sandal an old Camp and once a Castle belonging to the Duke of York near which he lost his life fighting against Margaret Henry y^e VIth Queen. Breakfasted at Wakefield. Here near the bridge is a noted Chapel built at y^e place where the Duke of York was slain. Saw S^r George Daltons the Academy at y^e pleasant village of Hoath, Leadstone Lord Huntingdons, and Kippack, S^r John Blands the front of whose house we were told was 700 feet. Made a drawing of it upon 3 cards as also a sketch of Dalton House. Din'd at Abaforth, where we met his Hon^r Vane from thence designing for Brammam was lead out of the way by tracing a Roman Road, towards Tadeaster but at last arriv'd at our destin'd point. Mr. Fox Lains, a most expensive and ill plan'd place, the house one of S^r John Vanburgs, and in the gardens we were told were near 40 miles of clip'd hedges. This night we lay at Wetherby, made several sketches of

* Kedleston.

† Mr. Okeover, of Okeover.

‡ Castleton.

what we had seen. Nothing remarkable at Wetherby but our landlord a great sportsman and famous horse racer. 18th went to Ripon by the way of Borrow Bridge, made drawings of the D^r Arrows saw Studley Park &c. &c. The vale and gardens very fine, at Studley House are some good old pictures, the building nothing; the stables very good. Din'd at Ripon and join'd company with the Earl of Egremont, saw the Abbey, and past this evening in great mirth. 19th Din'd at York and in the afternoon went to the Cathedral, stay'd with y^e Earl of March at y^e Swan. 20th Saw the race Din'd this day with Mr. Merry, and in the evening went to the assembly. The room very magnificent built by y^e Earl of Burlington's design, and one of the best in the kingdom. 21st Set out for Scarbro' and by the way stop'd to see Castle Howard the seat of the Earl of Carlisle and a most noble situation, richly ornamented with good buildings, and great plantations which all together gave us great pleasure. Design of the house was S^r John Vanburs and is very long, but most of the rooms rather small. The Great Hall curious and uncommon with wing flights of stairs. Here are many good pictures, &c. : this day we Din'd at Malton, and in the evening reach Scarbro and subscrib'd to y^e Long Room. Made drawings of y^e Mosoleum of Castle Howard and several other buildings, the Temple of Venus rather unnatural, Bell-Bottom a fine meadow well wooded on each side, and of great length. The areas of Apollo and Diana very pleasing. In the House the tables, chimney-pieces and all the furniture very fine. An excellend bedchamber with a gold frame carpet &c.

22: Saw the Town, Spa, and Castle of Scarbro, a very strong fortress if well supplied from the sea. Here Gaveston the favourite of Edw^d: 2^d: surrendered to y^e Earl of Pembroke & Warren and was soon after beheaded; Din'd at Browns with Lord Rob^t Manners &c. and Danced in the evening with Miss Lestis of Mensforth 23 was of a partie to Hackness, in our way to Hemsley and part of a repast there with the Countess of Galloway & 8 other ladies, with Lord Rob^t Manners &c. &c. Rode from hence to Hemsley without drawing bitt. 24 Saw Mr. Duncombs fine seat and in the evening returned to York; Hemsley is noble situation, with a fine natural terrace 2000 feet long, round a verdant theatre; Rivets abbey a curious old ruin near we mist of seeing for want of time, the Castle here is a fine old ruin formerly very strong, and held out some time against O^r. Cromwell.

In our way to York saw a fine old seat at a distance, formerly that of y^e great Lord Fairfax; and also a curious old ruin call'd Cherry Hutton. Din'd with Mr. Duncomb at the Swan in York and in the evening went to y^e Assembly. 25th Set out for Doncaster and in the way saw S^r Rowland Wyny, a good building with an Hexastile and 13 windows in front—principal rustic and attic. 26 at Doncaster, saw y^e Assembly Room, a very good one. Rode this day by the River Don as far as Coningsby Castle situated in an old Saxon Fort, and thence to Teekel a Danish fort of great note with a large green mount in it, see y^e drawing. Din'd at Worksop, and in y^e afternoon saw the Duke of Norfolks fine old seat, very remarkable for its large plantations and many improvements: The North Lawn and the Menagery

well worth seeing. The Bowling Green and Wood Walks little inferior to the rest. 27 Saw Welbeck (now the Duke of Portlands) where were many very good pictures &c. three curious gothic chimney-pieces very remarkable. Here is a good riding house, and in the park many fine oaks, one old one so large as to drive a carriage through it. From hence in our way to Palethorp where Din'd rode thro the Duke of Kingstons park. Here are fine woods and a large piece of water, but no mansion house, it having some time ago been burnt down. The lawns, cattle, and fir plantations all beautiful: on our way to Nottingham this day saw S^r George Savils, a modern brick house with many windows and seem'd to much planted but was n^t in the place. 28th Went visit Lord Byron at Newstead Abbey. The house a good old habitation, the woods and the water remarkably fine with a fine old ruin, returned to Nottingham & in the evening saw y^e Castle and lands in the park, the Castle a noble situation and the building good, and the cells a great piece of antiquity. Here Charles y^e first set up his standard. 29: Left Nottingham Din'd at Leicester, and lay at Market Harborough saw Lord Middletons seat near Nottingham a noble point of view and in y^e Gothic tast. Nothing very remarkable this days.

30th Breakfasted at Daventry, Din'd at Banbury and in the evening saw Lord Norths, a much improv'd place with wood and water and worth seeing, little inferior to any. Made many drawings of it. 31 Din'd at Grove Place near Burford and here finish'd our observations.

London.

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BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, OF THE HATTONS OF HATTON, JUXTA DARESBURY, IN CHESHIRE.

THE following were kindly extracted for me, some years since, from the Registers of Daresbury, by the Rev. W. H. Spencer, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, to whom I am also indebted for the Notes. The Registers are in good order, with the exception of the earliest, which is in parts very rough. The Hattons were seated at Quistiebirches in Hatton, from the time of Edw. II. An elder line previously held the whole manor from early in the 12th century to nearly the end of the 13th. Quistiebirches (which was included in a fifth of the manor), was sold in the year 1661 to Mr. Pickering, Counsellor-at-law. T. HELSBY.

Christian Hatton, de Questibirches sepult vicessimo die Marcij 1617.
 Alicia Hatton filia Richardi* gen^r de Questibirch bapt 28 Maij 1620.
 Richard Hatton de Questibirches sepult vicessimo octavo die Maij 1629.
 Thomas Hatton† de Questibirches bapt 17 Septembris 1635.
 Johannes Danyell‡ de Daresbury et Alicia Hatton de Questibirches nupt 23 Julij 1635.
 Thomas Hatton filius Johannis de Stocton bapt 4 die Januarij 1618.
 Hugo Page de Lim et Margareta Hatton de Walton Inferior nupt 28 Junij 1619.
 Henricus Leftwiche et Elizabetha Hatton nupt 28 Januarij 1619.
 Richardus Hatton (erasure) de Appleton et Joana Baxter de Preston nupt secundo die febr. 1619.
 Richardus Gamon de Appleton et Ellina Hatton de Walton Inferior nupt sexto die februarij 1619.
 Gulielmus Hatton filius Johannis de Stocton et Alicia Hatton filia Richardi gen^r de Questibirch bapt 28 Maij 1620.
 Thomas Hatton filius Johannis de Lower Walton et Catherina Hatton filia Georgij de Greenhills bapt octavo die Aprilis 1622.
 Maria Hatton de Hatton bapt 12 die Januarij 1623. (This entry is so blotted and indistinct that the surname is doubtful)
 Georgius Hatton de Greenhills sepult decimo quinto die Maij 1623.
 Barsheba Hatton filia (sic) Gulielmi de p..... bapt 2 die Decembris 1625.
 Richard Hatton filius (sic) Richardi de Appleton bapt 29 Jun 1627.
 John Hatton et Jon Baxter de Walton Inferior nupt vicessimo nono die Martij 1627.
 Uxor Gulielmi Hatton de Hatton sepult 29 die Januarij 1627.
 Gulielmus Hatton et Alicia Janion de Hatton nupt 24 die Julij 1628.
 Elizabetha filia Johannis Hatton de Walton Inferior decimo die Octob: bapt and y^r grandchild of Richard Garnett 1629.
 Robertus Hatton filius Roberti de Cruett Lanes bapt 18 die marcij 1629. [Sepult 20 die Marcij 1629.]
 Osean [Augustine] Hatton et Bridgeta Sankey de More nupt quarto die Maij 1629.
 Anna Hatton de More bapt 8^o die August 1630.
 Rondulphus Hatton de Hatton et Elisabeth Twanbrook de Appleton nupt tertio die Octobris 1630.
 Petrus Hatton de Walton Inferiori bapt 19 die August 1632.
 Margareta Hatton de Walton Inferiori bapt decimo die Januarij 1634.
 Gulielmus Brooue de pochia de Budworth et Alicia Hatton de Walton Inferiori nupt 16 July 1634.
 Johannes Hatton filius Rondulphi de Hatton bapt decimo die februarij 1635.
 Thomas Hatton de Cruett Lanes bapt 19 februarij 1636.
 Jana Hatton de Greenhills § sepult 30 May 1635.

* Richard Hatton was 5th in descent from Pyers Hatton, whose 3rd brother, Henry, married Elizabeth, the sister and heiress of Will. Holdenby of Holdenby, co. Northampton, Esq. Their great grandson was Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G. temp. Elis.

† He was the son of Peter, or Pyers (son of Richard), and had an elder brother Richard, and a sister, Mary, who are not to be found in the Registers.

‡ The Daniels (anciently D'Anyers), were Lords of Daresbury for about 500 years. They are described in the Register Book sometimes as Armiger, sometimes as Gen^r.

§ After this date the Hattons of Greenhills are not found. W. H. S.

Edwardus Hatton filius Rondolphi de Hatton bapt 25 Aprilis 1638.
 Elizabeth Hatton filia Rich: pochia de Budworth bapt 12 Aug. 1638.
 Aloia Hatton de Walton sepulta 23 februarij 1638.
 Elizabeth Hatton filia Petrus de Hatton bapt August the 10 (sic) 1639.
 Elizabeth Hatton de Hatton filia Randle bapt October 30 1640.
 Elizabeth Hatton uxor Petrus Hatton (sic) de Hatton sepult 2 September 1640.
 Edwardus Hatton de Hatton sepult November 20 1640.
 Thomas Haseldeane et Alicia Hatton nupt June 11 1640.
 Katherina fil. Johis Hatton de Daresbury bapt fuit 6 Septembis 1668.
 Martha fil Augustini Hatton de Daresbury bapt 2 die marcij 1668. [sepulta fuit 13 die maij 1668.]
 Elizabetha uxor Thom' Hatton de Lower Walton sepult 17 Decembis 1668.
 Richardus fil Edwardi Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 7^o die Maij 1671.
 Martha fil Johannis Hatton de Daresburie bapt 10^o die Junij 1666 (sic).
 Charles y^e son of Augustine Hatton of Daresbury bapt xxiii octobr^e 1652 (sic).
 Rob^t Dunbabin of Hatton et Elizabeth Hatton of Low^r Walton were married y^e 18^o of June 1653 (sic).
 ——— y^e daugh of Thomas Hatton of Low^r Walton sep viii March 1654
 Peter Hatton sonn of Tho: Hatton of Nether Walton bapt feb 25 1654
 Tho: Hatton sonne of Tho: Hatton of Nether Walton December y^e 10 1658.*
 John Hatton sonne of Thomas Hatton of Nether Walton bap feb the 4th 1652.
 Elizabeth Hatton Widow of Hatton Daughter of Randle Hatton of Hatton buried November 13 1660.
 Randle Hatton of Hatton buried October 25 1660.
 Henry the Son of Edward Hatton borue at Henry Harpurs house in Acton Grange and baptized December 9 1658.
 Elizabeth daughter of Edward Hatton of Acton Grange bapt April 8 1660.
 [Sepult 19 Julij 1662.]
 Elena fil Osteani Hatton de Daresb sepult fuit 23^o die feb 1664.
 Joseas fil osteani Hatton de Daresb bapt 3^o die Jan 1664.
 Thom fil Edwardi Hatton de Acton Grange bapt fuit 10^o die Junij 1664.
 Elizabetha fil Johis Hatton de Daresbury bapt 15^o februarij 1673.
 Johes Hatton de Budworth & Anna Bromfeild de Hallam nupt fuere 10^o die februarij 1672.
 Elizabeth uxor Johis Hatton de Lower Walton sepult 6 novembis 1677.
 Mr Thomas Hatton de Hatton Attornatus sepult 25^o die maij 1675.
 Johes Hatton de Walton Inferior sepult 9^o die Martij 1679.
 Johes Hatton fil Augustini Hatton de Daresbury sepult 24 die octobis 1681.
 Henry fil Edwardi Hatton de Acton Grange sepult 9^o die Novembris 1681.
 Augustine Hatton de Daresbury sepult 13^o die Martij 1682.
 Johes fil Petri Hatton de Low^r Walton bapt 9 nov 1682.
 Alicia fil Edwardi Hatton de Acton Grange seput 30^o Augusti 1683.
 Johes fil Tho: Hatton de Lower Walton sepult 3^o die July 1684.
 Richard fil Edwardi Hatton de Acton Grange sepult 1st die Septembis 1684.
 Thomas fil Petri Hatton de Low^r Walton bapt fuit 2 die octobris 1685.
 Elizabetha Hatton de Hatton sepult fuit 15^o die Januarij 1684.
 Robertus Hatton de Woodhouse† et Maria Baxter de Preston p^r dispensationem Cestriensem dat primo die februarij nupt fuere sodo die ejusdem mensis 1686.
 Josia Hatton de Daresbury sepult fuit 7^o die Septembis 1686.
 Ellena fil Thomæ Hatton de Stockton Heath bapt 6^o die Decembris 1686.
 Johes fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 15^o die Martij 1687.
 Maria fil Petri Hatton de Lower Walton bapt 12^o die Aprilis 1688.
 Richardus fil Johes Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 24^o die Maij 1688.
 Robertus Hatton et Catharina Hatton p^r publicacionem nupt fuere 15^o die Januarij ano Dom 1689.
 Ellener fil Johis Hatton de Newton bapt 15^o die Maij 1689.

* Probably bapt. but not mentioned, the entry immediately preceding is a baptism, but the page itself is "sepult;" but two entries of Baptism conclude the page, leaving the lower part still unwritten on.—W. H. S.

† The Hattons of Woodhouse were there for many centuries, and sprang from the Hattons of Helsby, who were there also many centuries, and sprang from the Hattons of Hatton, by Daresbury, *circ. temp.* Edw. III.

- Anna fil Johannis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 13 die Junij 1689.
 Gulielmus filius Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 14^o die Junij 1690.
 Elisabetha fil Roberti Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 20 marcij 1690.
 Gulielmus Hatton de Preston sepult 3^o die Septembris 1689.
 Maria fil Petri Hatton de Lower Walton sepult 14^o die Decembris 1689.
 Katherina fil Johis Hatton de Newton Juxt Daresb bapt 6^o die Aprilis 1691.
 Eather filia Thomæ Hatton de Stockton Heath bapt fuit primo die Maji 1691.
 Thomas fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 10^o die Julij 1692.
 Elisabetha fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 27 die martij 1693.
 Henricus fil Thomas Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 13 die Aprilis 1693.
 Elisabetha fil Johis Hatton de Newton bapt 18^o die Maji 1693.
 Katherina fil Johis Hatton de Newton sepult 9^o die Julij 1691.
 Elisabetha fil Roberti Hatton de Acton Grange sepul 4^o marcij 1691.
 Edvardus Hatton de Acton Grange Sepult 2 die Maji 1692.
 Elisabetha fil Johannis Hatton de Acton Grange sepult 29 die Martij 1693.
 Elisabetha uxor Thomæ Hatton de Stockton Heath Sepult 9^o die Aprilis 1693.
 Johannes Hatton de Newton Juxt Daresb sepult 27^o die Novembris 1693.
 Sara fil Petri Hatton de Lower Walton bapt 14^o die Novembris 1693.
 Radulphus fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 16 die martij 1693.
 Maria fil Johannis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 22^o die Martij 1693.
 Johes fil Thomæ Hatton de Moore bapt 30^o die maji 1695.
 Sara fil Richardi Hatton de Daresburie bapt primo die Junij 1695.
 Henricus fil Thomæ Hatton de Stockton sepult 21^o die octobris 1694.
 Thomas Hatton de Lower Walton sepult 24^o die decembris 1694.
 Catharina fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 20^o die februarij 1695.
 Johes fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 26^o die martij 1696.
 Thomas fil Petri Hatton de Lower Walton bapt 8 die Aprilis 1697.
 Robertus fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton bapt 5^o die novembris 1697.
 Thomas fil Thomæ Hatton de Grange (sic) bapt 30^o die Decembris 1697.
 Thomas fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 3 die Mar 1697.
 Gulielmus Hatton de Newton sepult 10^o die Novembris 1696.
 Robert fil Thomæ Hatton de Newton sepult 7^o die Novembris 1697.
 Thomas fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange sepult 10^o die Aprilis 1698.
 ————ia Hatton de Acton Grange Vidua sepult primo die Augusti 1698.
 Robertus Hatton et Maria Bassett uterq^e de Preston p^r publicationem matrimonij
 coniuncti 27^o die februarij 1700.
 Margaret fil Johannis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 30 die Martij 1699.
 Petrus fil Thom^r Hatton de Newton bapt 6 die Nov 1698.
 Ellena Hatton de Daresburie sepult 9^o die Novembris 1700.
 Catherina Hatton de Daresburie sepult 11^o die Decembris 1701.
 Alicia fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 10^o die Junij 1701.
 Robt^r fil Thomas Hatton de Newton born & bapt 21^o die februarij 1702.
 Catherina fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 25^o die Julij 1702.
 Marya fil Thomæ Hatton de Hatton bapt 21 die februarij 1703.
 Ellena fil Roberti Hatton de Preston bapt 28^o die Septembris 1703.
 Catherina fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange sepult 27^o die Julij 1704.
 Ellena fil Thom^r Hatton de Stockton Heath sepult 13^o die Martij 1704.
 Maria Hatton de Low^r Walton sepult 23^o Decembris 1705.
 Richardus fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt 16 Junij 1709.
 Tho son of Edward Hatton of Over Walton bapt Mar 14 1709.
 ———hes Wilson de Walton Infer et Anna Hatton de Dunham in pa.....his Bodenens
 p^r publicationem hic matrimonio conjuncti 25^o Decemb^r 1711.
 Thomas Hewitt de Daresbury et Anna Hatton de Acton Grange p^r publicationem
 Run^r [Runcorn] hic matrimonio conjuncti 27^o Dec^{bris} 1711.
 Peter son of Tho^r Hatton of Newton was buried April 24th 1709.
 Johannes Deacon de Hatton & Eliz Hatton in Preston per pub. hic matrimonio con-
 juncti fuere 16^o Janr 1714.
 Martha fil Johis Hatton de Acton Grange bapt quinto die Junij 1707.
 Jacobus filius Roberti Hatton de Preston bapt 10^o die Augusti 1707.
 Edvardus fil Edvardi Hatton de Lower Walton bapt 4^o martij 1707.
 Nathan fil Edwardi Hatton de Over Walton bapt 4^o Septembris 1714.
 ———fil Edwardi Hatton de ov^r Walton bapt 23 Dec 1716.
 Johes fil Edw^d Hatton de ov^r Walton bapt 24 Ap 1717.

Johes Hatton de Acton Grange sep 28 maij 1721.

Margreat Hatton de Acton Grange Vid: sep 3 Junij 1723.

John Glave et Alicia Hatton ambo de Acton Grange p^r pub. nupt fuere 19 maij 1723
Rev^{do} Dino Smith mintro.

Edvardus Hatton de Acton Grange & Maria Heighfield de Moor Spinster Licentia
ipsis concessa a Reverdo Dino Johanne Worstley de Warrington con-
juncti fuerunt matr—nio sep—mo die Julij an Dm 1732. H^o Gul—m
Smith A.B. et Cur^m Daresburiensem.

1734. 17^o Junij Johannes Hatton filius Rich^d Hatton de Moor sepultus erat.

Thomas filius Richardi Hatton de Daresbury bap die 5^{to} martij 1736.

Thomas Hatton de Hatton int^r 27 day october 1741.

Eliz: Hatton of Hatton widow interr'd y^e 16 day — april 1741.

Arnald Maddock and Ellen Hatton both of Hatton were married by publishing the
29th day — December 1743.

Edward Hatton of Acton Grange interr'd the 8th day — November 1745.

Eliz. fil Ellen Hatton de Hatton notha bap 17 Julij 1724.

Elizabetha fil Tho^s et Mary Hatton bap fuit vigesimo quarto die Januarij anno pred:
(1729) p Gul^m Smith.

Robtus Hatton de Hatton Husbandmⁿ sept 21 out 1727.

Elizabetha filia Thom^s et Maria Hatton (of Hatton) sepulta fuit vigesimo 5^{to} die
Januarij anno pred. (1729) p Gul—m Smith Curate.

Marriages 1747. December.

Randle Pierson and Mary Hatton both of Acton Grange were married by Publishing
the 3rd day.

Christenings 1763. June.

Matty daughter of Richard and Betty Hatton of Moor husbandman bap^d 5th day.

Margaret &c. &c. bap 14 April 1765.

John &c. March 1767.

Sarah &c. April 1769.

Thomas &c. January 1774.

Marriages 1771.

Thomas Wilson husbandman and Jane Hatton of Acton Grange 11 July.

No further entries of the name of Hatton up to 1794 A.D., at which date this
Register ends.

SEPULTURE 1634.

VERA
COPIA.

Memorandū that vpon an assembly at Daresbury it is publicly agreed
uppo befor the psons at the same meeting that whereas Mr Danyell hath
newly erected a seate vnder the Ministers Chaire & pew where he vsually
reade service in wch place the Hattons of the Questibirches hath heartofore
had a buriall place that hereafter it shall not be pjudiciall to the Hattons
& their heires & successors but they may haue the like priuiledge notwith-
standing the same seate Vnto this note was sett Mr. Danyell his name Jta
testor decimo quinto die Januarij An^o Dnⁱ 1634. By me Ed: Williams
m^r of arts & minister of Daresbury.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES, AND HOW TO COPY THEM.

BY E. G. DRAPER.

DOUBTLESS, there are many readers of the "RELIQUARY" who have found at some time or other during their antiquarian researches, some device, inscription, or figure, remarkable for its age, or quaintness, for which they have felt a more than passing interest, and although they may, perhaps, have obtained a rubbing off it, still there was something to be desired, for the rubbing failed to show all the beauties or quaintness of the original; or there may be other readers who knowing of the existence of some prized monumental brasses, or inscriptions appertaining to their family, and recording important events or circumstances in the history of their ancestors, who would not care much either for trouble or expense if they could obtain a faithful and imperishable copy of such family records.

It is with a view to satisfy such wants as well as purpose of developing a new phase in antiquarian research, that the following method is about to be described, showing how any one, with moderate care and intelligence, and with comparatively little cost may obtain for themselves, not only splendid fac-similes of the original brasses, &c., but also impart to them the appearance of age, whereby it would be difficult for any but an experienced person, to tell the copy from the original.

Brasses and inscriptions are found in various positions, sometimes perpendicular, and sometimes horizontal; it will, therefore, be the best plan to describe a rather difficult case, because other methods will suggest themselves to the mind of the operator, when the object is in an easier position.

We will suppose that we (you and I, dear reader) are about to copy a brass twelve inches square, fixed on the wall of a church, and six feet from the floor; but before we set out on our expedition, we shall require a piece of wood, thirteen inches square, with a strip of wood two inches wide, nailed upon three sides of it, (it will then look like a shallow box without a lid, and one end knocked off,) a piece of oiled sponge, some well-kneaded putty, a quantity of good and fine Plaster of Paris, a large bowl, a pitcher, and some water—the three last we may be able to borrow for a small gratuity at a cottage near the place of operations.

Having arrived at our destination, and having procured the necessary bowl, pitcher and water, we will commence by rubbing the brass with our oiled sponge until we have given it a slight coat of oil all over; we will now place our box over the brass, having the edge without the strip uppermost, and leaving a margin of half an inch all round between the brass and the edges of our box; having done so, you must hold it there until I rear this plank (appropriated from the sexton's storehouse) against it, and thereby fix it in position. There, that will do; let go, it is safe; now for the putty; that we must press all round our box in the angle formed by it and the wall, to prevent

the plaster running down the wall, and to keep our mould intact. We must now empty our plaster into the bowl, pour water upon it, and stir quickly with your walking stick. A little more water, please! our plaster must be very little thicker than good cream. There! that will do; but we must be quick, or our plaster will begin to set; I will mount upon the edge of this pew; now give me the pitcher, and hold up the bowl while I pour in the plaster. Thanks! I have got sufficient, for I have filled the box to the top; we will now leave it for an hour to set, and in the meantime we will return the bowl and pitcher to the owner, and then have a stroll around the churchyard.

Come, it is about time that we should return and reap the fruit of our labour. Stay until I get firm hold of the box, now remove the plank, and I will detach the mould from the brass. See! I do not slide it either up or down the wall, but take it off, as I would open a door, by allowing one side to act as a pivot. Oh! what a beautiful mould; every letter raised up and as sharp as possible. Yes, but we must be very careful of it, until it is dry, or a slight rub may spoil all our labour. We will now return home, place our mould in a safe place for a week, or two, so that it may slowly dry, and in the meantime we will prepare our bath, in order that we may coat our mould with copper, and so obtain a copy of the brass we are leaving behind us in the church.

To prepare our bath, it will be necessary to make a wooden box, twenty inches long, sixteen inches deep, and four inches wide, and coat it inside with pitch; we will now obtain five or six pounds of Sulphate of Copper, with which we must saturate four gallons of water, and place the solution in the vat, which will be filled to about two-and-a-half inches from the top; now throw a pound of the Sulphate of Copper crystals to the bottom of the vat, in order that when the copper is depositing and the solution is losing its metal, the crystals will dissolve and replace the deficiency.

The solution now being ready, we will proceed to make our batteries, without which our solution will not do its work; for these, we shall require two porous jars, fifteen inches deep, and three inches wide, which must be filled two-thirds full with a mixture of vitriol and water, in the proportion of one of vitriol and twelve of water; we also require two bars of zinc, fifteen inches long and one inch square, amalgamated with quicksilver, and a binding screw attached to one end of each zinc bar; now place the zincs in the jars containing the acid and water, and the jars with their contents, one in each end of the vat; if the copper solution is too deep for them, we will put a small flat stone at the bottom of our vat, and underneath each jar; (we must be careful that it is not limestone, or our solution will speedily act upon it and destroy it) now place a copper or brass rod across the vat from end to end, and connect it by a piece of copper wire at each end to the binding screws of the batteries, taking care that the connections are bright and clean, to allow of the passage of electricity.

Everything is now ready for the reception of our plaster cast, but it first requires preparing to receive its coat of copper, before placing it in the vat. The first thing we do, is, gently prise off the bottom strip

of our box, then the side pieces, after which it is an easy matter to remove the square piece from the back of our mould. Having successfully extracted it from its wooden case, we must now give it a coat of linseed oil, and set it aside until the oil has soaked into the plaster, repeating the operation two or three times, and finally giving it a coat of gold size. All this preparation is necessary to prevent the action of the solution upon the lime, of which our mould is composed. When the coat of gold size is dry, we will place our mould upon a table with the face uppermost, and with a soft blacklead brush and a little blacklead, brush it carefully and thoroughly over until *every part* of the face has a shining coat of blacklead upon it. We must now take a piece of copper wire and fasten it round our mould in the same manner that a parcel is tied up with string, allowing the wire to touch the blackleaded surface in several places; having done that we proceed to suspend our mould in the bath by the ends of the wire which we have tied round it, and which are twisted on to the rod running across the vat, where we may leave it for eight or nine hours. At the end of that time we must take it out of the vat and examine it; if everything has gone on right we shall find a thin film of copper all over the front of our mould, if the deposit appears brick-red, rough, and granular, it is a sign we have too much battery power, which we must reduce, by raising our zincs a little out of the jars, until we find that there is a nice reguline rosy coloured deposit of copper going on. When that is the case, we may safely leave our mould for ten or fifteen days, every second or third day changing the position of the wires on the face, in order that the copper may deposit upon the place where the wire has been removed from. We must also notice that we always have some undissolved crystals at the bottom of the bath, to supply the deficiency that is constantly taking place. When we find that there is a deposit upon our mould as thick as a sixpence, we may venture to remove it from the mould, by gently inserting a piece of stick with a wedge shaped end between the deposit and the plaster, we shall find that they readily separate, and we have in our hands a perfect copy of the brass from which we obtained our mould some weeks ago.

The only thing now required is to give it the appearance of age, which is done by mixing one ounce of Carbonate of Iron, two ounces of Blacklead, one ounce of Liquor Ammonia, and sufficient water to form a thin paste; apply the mixture with a piece of rag, and brush with a blacklead brush, until it has the required shade. If it is desirable to give it what is called an antique appearance, make a strong solution of common table salt, (Chloride of Sodium) wash the face of the electro-type with it, and place the electro-type in a damp place, and in a few days there will be the beautiful green appearance of age upon it.

THE "NATIVITY" ROLL OF ARMS, TEMP. EDWARD I.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THIS roll, according to the notice appended by Charles to his copy in the Harleian MS. No. 6589, was written on the back of the "Falkirk" roll, and like it, is one of the few contemporary rolls of arms which we now possess; most of these records being rather, in a greater or less degree, what we may term *retrospective* in character. It has been assigned to some year, inter 1800—1812, but I incline to think it dates a year or two earlier than the close of Edward I.'s reign, for reasons which will be best perceived by reference to the notes to Nos. 23, 40, and 52.

For brevity's sake, and to facilitate future reference, I have styled it the "Nativity" Roll, though it in reality applies to the Monday before that Feast. For similar reasons, and in order likewise to dispense with an index, I have thought it better to re-arrange the entries in strict alphabetical order, notifying, however, by numbers placed after each one, the actual position in the original authority.

The notes are chiefly based upon Courthope's "Historic Peerage;" and Baronies of tenure, as opposed to those held by right of writ of summons, are indicated by the former being given in italics.

CEUX SONT LES NOMES DE[S] CHEUALLIER[S] Q.....
LELUNDE DEUAUNT LA NATIUTE DE NRE DAME C'EST ASSAUOIR,

1. Archat, S^r Richard, 8. porte d'argent, ou la bend de gulez, ou ij floretes d'or, ou ij lytege* de gulez, ou la bordure de gulez.
- † 2. D'arcy, S^r John, 56. port d'argent, ou la quintefoil de gulez, ou le bordour endente de gulez.
- † 3. de Atton, S^r Gilbert, 48. port de gulez, ou vng croys pate d'argent.
- § 4. de Beaumont, S^r Henry, 5. porte d'azure, florette d'or, ou le leon rampaunt [.....], ou vng baston d'argent et de gulez gobone.
5. de Berkeing, Thomas, 60. port chekere d'argent et de gulez, ou le baston d'azure.
6. de Blamminstr' S^r Richard, 55. porte d'argent, frette de gules.
7. de Bloy, S^r Run'ard, 79. port de gulez, ou deux molettes d'or, le cauntel d'ermynes.
8. de Bulmer, S^r Rauff, 51. port de gulez, ou le leon rampaunt d'or, billettee d'or.
9. Buroun, Richard, 76. port d'argent, ou ij bendes de gulez, ou vng labell d'azure.
- || 10. Chandos, S^r John, 32. port d'argent, et vng penn de gulez, et la label d'azure.
11. de Coluyll, S^r Thomas, 19. porte d'or, ou le fozz de gulez, et en la fozz ij leonseux d'argent.

* Cotises (*vide* Papworth's Ordinary, p. 265))

† Afterwards 1st Baron D'arcy of Knaith.

† Gilbert (1st Baron) de Aton in 1315, being then aged 26 and more, was found heir to the lands, in Lincoln, of William (1st Baron de Vescei of Kildare. Said Gilbert was heir to the putative father of said William, being son and heir of Gilbert de Aton, by Margery, daughter and heir of Warine de Vescei, uncle of said father of William. Hence his adoption of the original coat of Vescei.

§ Subsequently, in 1309, 1st Baronde Beaumont.

|| The arms which were afterwards borne by Sir John Chandos, the celebrated General and Knight of the Garter, who was killed in Gascony A^o 44 Edw. III.; and whose shield is one of those sculptured, and in colours, in Westminster Abbey. The word "penn" in the roll evidently means a pennon, which is now considered, by many, to be the object originally intended to have been represented by the device in heraldry which we are accustomed to call a pile.

12. Conestable, S^r William, 77. port quartele de verre [et] de gulez [.....]
 13. le Conestable, S^r Robert, 78. port mesmes les armes mes la bende est engrele d'or.
 *14. de Crombwall, S^r John, 4. porte de gules, ou vj aneletz d'or.
 15. de Euer, S^r John, 46. port quartele d'or et de gulez, ou la bend de sable, et en la bend iij escallopes d'argent.
 16. de Eueryngham, S^r Adam, 44. porte de gulez, ou le leon rampaunt de verre.
 17. de Euingham, Adam, 57. port d'argent ou vng feez d'azure, ou le label d'azure.
 18. D'eyncourt, S^r William, 11. porte [.....] odue la daunce de sable, bylette de sable.
 19. Faucomberge, S^r Waulire, 67. port d'argent, ou le leon d'azure, le baston gobone d'or et de gulez.
 20. le Fitzhugh, S^r Henry, 50. port d'azure, ou le chef d'or, frette d'or.
 †21. le Fitz Rauff, S^r Robert, 36. port burelle d'azure et d'argent, ou iij chapaus de roses, et la lable de gulez.
 22. le fitz william, William, 12. porte maskles d'argent et de gulez.
 †23. Folliot, S^r Richard, 6. port de gulez, ou la bend d'argent.
 24. Folyott, S^r Edmund, 15. port de gulez, ou la bende d'argent, ou vj cressaunts d'argent.
 25. de Gray, S^r Nicol, 13. porte barre d'azure et d'argent, odue la bend d'or et de gulez gobone.
 §26. le Gray, S^r Richard, 14. port barre d'azure & d'argent flurette d'or.
 27. Gray, S^r Thomas, 24. port de gulez, ou le leon d'argent, ou le bordure d'argent endente, et vng baston d'azure.
 †28. de Harcla, S^r Andrew, 61. port d'argent, ou la croys de gules passant, en la cantell une merletz de sable.
 29. de Hauerington, S^r John, 62. porte de sable, frette d'argent.
 30. de Hauerington, S^r Michel, 63. port mesmes les armes, ou le label de gules.
 31. Haunsard, S^r Robert, 17. port de gules, ou iij moletes d'argent.
 32. Heron, S^r Godard, 22. port d'azure, ou iij herouns d'argent, petis beestez d'or.
 33. Heron, S^r Roger, 21. port d'azure, ou iij herouns d'argent, petis beestez d'or.
 34. de Hudilston, S^r Adam, 16. porte de gulez, frette d'argent, ou le label d'azure.
 35. de Hudilston, S^r Richard, 75. port de gulez, frette d'argent.
 36. Hyldyerd, S^r Robert, 47. port d'azure, ou trois moletz d'or.
 37. de Kyme, S^r William, 70. port de gulez, ou vng cheueron d'or, crusile d'or, ou vng label d'azure.
 †38. le Latymer, bouchard, S^r William, 68. port de gules, ou la croys pate d'or, ou le lable de sable besante d'or.
 **39. de Latymer, bouchard, S^r John, 69. porte mesmes les armes, ou le lable de sable flurette d'or.
 †40. le Latymer, S^r Thomas, 35. porte de gulez, ou la crois pate d'or, la labell d'azure.
 41. de Laundesles, S^r John, 54. port d'azure, ou vng escuchiun percee d'or.
 42. de Lekburne, S^r Henr., 43. port d'argent, ou vng cheueron de sable, crusile de sable.

* John (1st Baron) de Cromwell, Constable of the Tower. Summoned to Parliament from 1308 to 1335; presumed to have died shortly after. Married Idonea, daughter and co-heir of Robert, 3rd *baron* de Vipount. Hence the adoption of the coat of that family. He was her second husband, she having married, first, Roger de Leyburne. Her sister Isabel, the other co-heir, married Roger Clifford.

† Son of Ralph Fitz william, who was not dead till 1316, hence the label.

‡ This entry affords very important information towards fixing the date of the roll. Jordan Foliot died in 1299, and when his son and heir, this Richard, was aged but 15. The absence of any label in the roll indicates that his father was then dead; and that the date is subsequent, if not indeed by some years, to 1299.

§ Son and heir of Henry (1st Baron) de Grey, of Codnor; and afterwards 2nd Baron.

|| Sir Andrew Harcla (1st Baron), summoned to Parliament 1321—1323. Created Earl of Carlisle 1322; degraded and beheaded 1323.

¶ Subsequently 1st Baron.

** His brother.

†† Son of John, brother to William (1st Baron) de Latimer, and aged 22 in 1292. This entry also affords important aid towards determining the date of the roll, because in the "First Dunstable" Roll, A^c. 2 Edw. II., 1308, he bears the label of France; his father, to whom it is herein allotted, while he has only a plain label, being then dead; which shows that the date of the "Nativity" Roll is prior to 1308.

- *43. Loterell, S^r Geoffrey, 5. porte d'azure, ou la bend d'argent, ou vj merletts d'argent.
 44. de Lyle, S^r Walter, 73. port d'or, ou vng cheuron de gules, iij foulez de gules, ou vng label d'azure.
 45. Makdonell, d'escosce, S^r Dunkan, 66. port d'or, ou iij leonceaux de sable.
 46. Malmans, S^r Nicolas, 10. port d'argent, ou la bend de purpure.
 47. Manduyt, S^r Roger, 25. port d'ermynne, ij barres de gules.
 48. de Manners, S^r Robert, 23. port d'or, ou deux barres d'azure, ou le chef de gules.
 49. Maulouerer, S^r John, 18. port de gules, le chef d'or, la bend d'azure et d'argent goubonez.
 50. de Mauley, S^r Peres, 38. port d'argent, ou la bend de sable, le lable de gules.
 51. de Meaus, S^r Geoffrey, 37. port d'azure, odue setz gryffounz d'or.
 †52. Mowbray, S^r John, 2. port de gules, ou vng lion ramphaunt d'argent.
 53. de Mowbray, d'Escosce, S^r Phillip, 53. port de gules, ou vng lyon d'argent, et vng bend engrele de sable.
 54. Newmarche, S^r Thomas, 49. port d'argent, ou la fesse engrelee de gules.
 55. de Perponcet, S^r Robert, 45. port d'argent, ou vng leon de sable, ou vng baston d'or.
 56. de Perreres, S^r Richard, 34. port quartile d'argent et de sable, en la cantel d'argent vij moiettes de gules.
 57. de Richemond, S^r Thomas, 58. port de gules, le chef d'or, ou quatre gomeus d'or.
 58. de Rodes, Cheualier de Fraunce, S^r Gerard, 27. port de gules,
 59. de Ros, S^r Thomas, 52. port de gules, ou le fez de verre, et iij bouces d'or.
 60. de Rye, S^r William, 29. port de gules, ou la bend d'ermyn, ou la labell d'azure.
 61. de Sainton', S^r John, 74. port azure, ou la crois passaunt d'or, et en la croys v moiettes de gules.
 62. Saynt quintyn, S^r Geffray, 41. port d'or, ou vng cheuron de gules, le cheff verre.
 63. Saynt quintyn, S^r Herberd, 40. port d'or, ou trois cheurons de gules, le cheff verre.
 64. le Scrope, S^r Henry, 9. port d'azure, ou le bend d'or, et en la bend vng leonsens de purpure.
 65. Seyntlo, S^r John, 33. port de gules, ou vij fesses d'argent, ou iij escallopez d'argent.
 66. de Stopham, S^r William, 28. port d'argent, ou de gules.
 67. de Styrkeland, S^r Wauter, 26. port de sable, ou iij scallopes d'argent.
 68. de Sutton, S^r John, 42. port d'or, ou le lyon de gules, le cheff de verre.
 †69. de Swymelyngton, S^r Adam, 59. port d'argent, ou vng cheuron d'azure, le labell de gules.
 §70. de Swyn' ston, S^r Roger, 30. port d'argent, croys patte de sable.
 71. Tillyolf, S^r Robert, 39. port de gules, odue leon d'argent, le baston d'azure.
 ||72. Tybtot, S^r Payn, 1. porte d'argent, ou le sautoir engrele de gules.
 73. de Ufflete, S^r Gerard, 64. port d'argent ou vng fez de sable, et en la fez iij flours de lys d'or.
 74. de Vpsal, S^r Geffray, 65. port d'argent, ou vng croys passeur de sable.
 75. Vauuassour, S^r William, 7. porte d'or, ou vng daunse de sable.
 76. de Vepount, S^r John, 71. port de gules, ou vj anelettez d'or, ou vng label d'azure.
 77. Vepount, S^r Nicol, 20. port d'or, odue seex anelettez de gules.
 78. de Walkyngham, S^r John, 72. port de verre, ou ij barres de gules.
 79., S^r William, 31. port d'argent, odue lez merleste de gules, ou escucheon de gules.

* Son and heir of Robert, 1st Baron, who died 1296.

† This is another highly important entry, tending as it does to show that the date of the roll is posterior by some years to the year of the Battle of Falkirk, 1298, in which the only John in the Mowbray pedigree, at least of consequence, was aged but 11; so that he could hardly have been knighted much before the close of Edward I.'s reign.

‡ Query intended for Swillington—Adam de Swillington (1st Baron) of Swillington, W. R. co. York, was summoned to Parliament from 1326 to 1328.

§ Swynerton (*vide* Papworth's Ordinary, p. 607).

|| Aged 19 in 1297; died 1314. Son of, and father of, a John.

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

- AOKLON** (of Mathersea, and of Wiseton; originally of Moreby, in the co. of York. As borne by Jonathan Acklom, of Mathersea, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1711, and by Jonathan Acklom, of Wiseton, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1754). *Gules*, a maunch *argent*, within an orle of cinquefoils of the last. Crest. A demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a maunch *argent*.
- ALTON** (of the town of Nottingham). *Or*, on a chief *vert*, a lion passant *argent*. (Thoroton).
- AMUNDEVILLE** (of Winthorpe). *Azure*, a fret *or*.
- ANNESLEY** (of Annesley; younger branches being settled at Ruddington, in Ireland, and elsewhere) In the reign of Edward III., Monsieur de Annesley bore—Paly of six *argent* and *azure*, a bend *vairé or* and *sable*. The family subsequently bore—Paly of six *argent* and *azure*, a bend *gules*. Crest. A Moor's head side faced *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*, in the ears rings *or*. Motto. "Virtutis amore."
- ANNESLEY**. Paly of six *argent* and *azure*, a bend *vairé or* and *gules*. (Formerly in the windows of the parish-church of Hucknall Torkard).
- ARMSTRONGS** (of Thorpe-in-Glebis, and of Rempston; a younger branch being seated at Scarrington). *Gules*, three dexter arms vambraced in armour, lying fesseways in pale *argent*, hands *proper*. Crest. A dexter arm, vambraced in armour, lying fesseways *argent*, the hand *proper*.
- ARCHES** (feodal lords of Grove). *Ermine*, a chief *azure*.
- ARLACTON** (of Aslacton) *Argent*, five fusils conjoined in fesse *gules*, each one charged with an escallop-shell *or*. Crest. A moor-cock's head erased *sable*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- ARLACTON**. *Argent*, five fusils conjoined in fesse *gules*, each one charged with an escallop-shell of the field. (Formerly painted on the wall of West Bridgeford church).
- ATKINSON** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Ermine*, on a fesse *sable*, three pheons *argent*. Crest. A pheon *or*—sometimes placed between two branches of laurel *vert*. Motto. "Nil sine labore."
- ATKINSON** (of Morton, and subsequently of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, an eagle displayed *gules*, on a chief *azure*, three bezants. Crest. A demi-eagle displayed *or*, gorged with a plain collar *azure*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- ATYLOFF**. *Sable*, a lion rampant between three crosses *patée or*. (Thoroton).
- ATRE**. *Gules*, three lapwings *argent*, beaked and legged *or*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- ATSCOUGH** (of Nuthall, originally of the co. of Lincoln). *Sable*, a fesse *or*, between three asses passant *argent*, a mullet of the last for difference. Crest. An ass's head couped *argent*, charged upon the neck with a mullet for difference *sable*.
- BABINGTON** (of East Bridgeford, Chilwell, Kingston, and elsewhere; originally of Babington, in the co. of Northumberland). In a roll of the reign of Edward II. Sir John de Babington is recorded to have borne—*gules*, ten plates. The family subsequently bore—*argent*, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one; over all a label of three points *azure*. Crest. A dragon's head and neck couped, having a scroll issuing from the mouth *gules*, between two dragon's wings of the last. Another Crest. A demi bat with wings displayed *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BACON** (of Sutton Bonnington. Granted to Edward Bacon, of Sutton Bonnington, Gentleman, in the year 1836). *Vert*, a cross engrailed *ermine*, upon a chief *argent*, a ducal coronet *gules*, between two mullets pierced *sable*. Crest. A mount *vert*, thereon a boar passant *argent*, tusked, bristled, and unguled *or*, semée of mullets pierced *sable*, holding in the mouth a staff couped and raguled *vert*. Motto. "Mediocria firma."
- BAKER** (of Awsworth). *Ermine*, on a chief *vert*, two boar's heads couped *or*.
- BALLARD** (of Southwell). *Sable*, a gryphon segreant *ermine*, beaked and legged *or*. Crest. A gryphon's head erased *ermine*, beaked *or*. (These arms yet remain in old stained glass in the windows of the chapter-house of Southwell Minster).
- BARBER** (of Greasley, Hayton, and elsewhere). *Ermine*, two chevrons between three fleurs de lys *gules*, a bordure of the last.
- BARDOLPH** (of Stoke Bardolph. Created Baron Bardolph, by writ, February the 6th, 1299). *Azure*, three cinquefoils *or*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a dragon's head of the last, between two dragon's wings *gules*.
- BARKER** (of South Leverton). *Argent*, three piles in point *vert*, over all a chevron *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

- BARNARD** (of East Bridgeford; descended through a younger branch from the Barnards, of Pilton, in the co. of Oxford. At the Herald's Visitation of 1614, Joel Barnard, of East Bridgeford, disclaimed armorial bearings, although arms and crest were allowed to the elder branch of the family). *Argent*, on a bend *azure*, three escallop-shells of the field, in sinister chief a mullet *sable* within an annulet *gules*, for difference. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a serpent *azure*, and charged upon the shoulder with a mullet *sable* within an annulet *gules*, for difference. (Harl. MS. 1556).
- BARRETT** (of Thoroton; originally of Horbling, in the co. of Lincoln). *Gules*, on a fesse cotised between three spear-heads *argent*, as many mullets *gules*. Crest. A horse's head couped, per pale *azure* and *gules*, gorged with two bars *argent*.
- BARROW** (of Southwell. As borne by William Hodgson Barrow, of Southwell, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1845). Per pale indented *azure* and *sable*, two swords in saltire *argent*, hilted and pomelled *or*, between two fleurs-de-lys in pale of the last, and as many fleurs-de-lys in fesse of the third. Crest. A squirrel sejant *proper*, colored and chained *or*, holding in his paws a nut also *proper*. Motto. "Non frustra."
- BARRY** (of Teveral). Barry of six *argent* and *gules*, a label of three points *azure*.
- BARRY** (of Tollerton. Now represented by Robert Otter Barry, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, who succeeded to the estates of the late Pendock Barry Barry, of Tollerton, Esquire, and assumed the name and arms of Barry, by royal licence, in 1872). *Gules*, three bars embattled *argent*. Crest. Upon a fesse bar *gules*, charged with three roses *argent*, barbed *vert*, and seeded *or*, the battlements of the tower, farsoned, of the first. Supporters. Two lions guardant *argent*, murally crowned *gules*, each supporting a banner of the last, charged with three bars embattled of the first, fringed of the first and second. Motto. "A rege et Victoria."
- BARTON** (of Holme). *Azure*, on a fesse between three buck's heads cabossed *or*, a mullet, for difference, *sable*. Crest. A sprig of oak *vert*, fructed *or*. (These arms are carved on the outside of the porch and appear in stained glass in the windows of Holme Church, and are also in stained glass in the windows of the parish church of South Muskham).
- BASFORD** (of Basford). *Sable*, three dancing-bears *or*.
- BASILY** (of Radcliffe-upon-Trent). *Argent*, a fesse dancettée between ten billets *gules*. (Thoroton).
- BASSET** (of Colston-Basset, and elsewhere. Created Baron Basset, of Drayton, by writ, December the 14th, 1264). *Or*, three piles in point *gules*, a canton *ermine*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a boar's head *gules*, langued *azure*.
- BASSET** (of Fledborough). *Or*, three piles in point *gules*, a canton *vair*.
- BASSET**. *Or*, three piles in point *gules*, a canton *argent*, charged with two bars nebulee *sable*.
- BAWDRICK**. *Sable*, a chevron *argent*, charged with a chevronel humettée *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BAXTER**. *Ermine*, on a chevron *gules*, three bezants. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- BEAUCLERK** (of Bestwood Park. Created Earl of Burford and Baron Hedington, December the 27th, 1676; and Duke of St. Albans, January the 10th, 1683. As borne by the most noble William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beaucherk, tenth Duke of St. Albans). Quarterly; first and fourth, the arms of France and England quarterly; second, the arms of Scotland; third, the arms of Ireland, over all a sinister baton *gules*, charged with three roses *argent*, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*. Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *or*, ducally crowned per pale *argent* and *azure*, gorged with a collar of the first, charged with three roses of the fourth, barbed *vert*, seeded of the third. Supporters. Dexter, an antelope *argent*, armed and unguled *or*; sinister, a greyhound *argent* both gorged with collars, *gules*, charged with three roses, as in the crest. Motto. "Auspiciis melioris sevi."
- BECHER** (of Southwell. As borne by John Henry Becher, of Southwell, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Vairé argent and gules*, upon a canton *or*, a stag's head cabossed of the second. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-lion rampant *argent*, gorged with a collar *vair*.
- BECKERLING** (of Tuxford). Chequy *argent and gules*, a bend *sable*.
- BEEVOR** (of Newark-upon-Trent; originally of Heckmondwike, in the co. of York. Now represented by Henry Beavor, of Blythe Spittal, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). Per pale *or*, and *argent*, upon a chief indented *sable*, three lions rampant of the first. Crest. A beaver passant *proper*.
- BELLA AQUA** (of Kirklington). *Sable*, fretty *or*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BELLAMY** (of East Markham). *Azure*, on a bend *or*, cotised *argent*, three crescents *gules*.

- BELLASYSE** (of Holme. Created Baron Fauconberg, by letters patent, May the 25th, 1627; Viscount Fauconberg, January the 31st, 1643; and Earl Fauconberg, April the 9th, 1689.) *Argent, a chevron gules, between three fleurs-de-lys azure.* Crest. A lion couchant guardant *azure*. Supporters. Dexter, a buck holding in his mouth a sprig of oak, fructed, all *proper*; sinister, an unicorn *azure*, armed, maned, tufted, and unguled *or*.
- BELLARS**. Per pale *gules* and *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*.
- BENTINCK** (of Welbeck Abbey. Created Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland, by letters patent, April the 9th, 1689; and Marquess of Titchfield and Duke of Portland, July the 6th, 1716. Now represented by the most noble William John Scott Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland.) *Azure*, a cross moline *argent*. Crest. Out of a marquess's coronet, *proper*, two arms counter-embowed, vested *gules*, having on the hands gloves *or*, in each hand an ostrich feather, *proper*. Supporters. Two lions double queued, the dexter *proper*, the sinister *sable*. Motto. "Craignez honte."
- BERESFORD** (of Kneeton; descended through the Beresfords of Newton Grange, in the co. of Derby, from the Beresfords of Beresford, in the co. of Stafford.) *Argent*, a bear salient *sable*, muzzled, collared, and, chained *or*, a crescent for difference. Crest. A dragon's head erased *vert*, pierced through the neck with a broken spear *or*, headed *argent*, the upper part of which he holds in his mouth, and charged upon the neck with a crescent, for difference.
- BERWICK** (of Bulcote). *Argent*, three bear's heads erased *sable*, muzzled *or*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BEVERCOTES** (of Bevercotes). *Argent*, a cross patonce *azure*, over all a label of three points *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BIGSBY** (of the town of Nottingham and elsewhere; originally of Stowmarket, in the co. of Suffolk.) *Azure*, an eagle displayed *or*, armed *gules*. Crest. An eagle displayed *or*. Motto. "Ad astra."
- BILBIE** (of the town of Nottingham, of Blidworth, and of Berry Hill. As borne by William Bilbie, of Berry Hill, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1778.) *Sable*, a saltire *or*.
- BINGHAM** (of Bingham, and of Watnall Chaworth). *Or*, on a fesse *gules*, three water-bougets *argent*.
- BINGHAM**. *Or*, on a fesse *gules*, three water-bougets *ermine*.
- BINGHAM**. *Or*, on a fesse between three mullets *gules*, as many water-bougets *argent*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BINGLEY** (of Blyth). *Argent*, two bars *sable*, on a canton of the last a pheon of the field, a crescent for difference. Crest. A pellet charged with a pheon *argent*, between two wings conjoined *or*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BINGLEY**. *Argent*, two bars *sable*, on a canton of the last, a cross patée of the field charged with an annulet *gules*.
- BIRKIN** (feudal lords of Laxton; originally of Birkin, in the co. of York). *Argent*, a fesse *azure*, in chief a label of three points *gules*.
- BLACKNALL** (of Eaton). Per bend *or*, and *azure*, an eagle displayed and counter-charged.
- BLAND** (of Hablesthorp). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three pheons *or*, a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a leopard's head *proper*, charged with a crescent for difference.
- BLAYDES** (of Ranby; originally of Bursblades, in the co. of Durham. As borne by Hugh Blaydes, of Ranby, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1812.) *Vert*, a saltire between four pheons *argent*, upon a chief *or*, a lion passant *gules*. Crest. A talbot's head erased *sable*. Motto. "Pro Deo, rege, et patria."
- BLUNDSTONE** (of Halloughton). *Argent*, six crosses crosslet fitchée *sable*, a chief vair. Crest. A wolf passant *argent*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- BLYTHE** (of Mapperley). . . . a chevron between three lions rampant. . . . Crest. A tower. . . . on the battlements a lion passant. . . . (Thoroton).
- BODDAM** (of Kirklington. As borne by the late Colonel Alexander Boddam Whetham, of H. M. Royal Sherwood Foresters, who, having married the heiress of the Whethams, of Kirklington, assumed the additional name and arms of Whetham in 1870.) *Gules*, on a cross *or*, five mullets *sable*. Crest. A hart trippant *proper*.
- BOLLES** (of Osberton; originally of Bolle Hall, in the co. of Lincoln, and subsequently of Worthin, in the co. of Suffolk. Of this family was Dame Mary Bolles, of Osberton, who, in 1635, was elevated to the baronetcy of Scotland, with remainder to her heirs whatsoever: this being the only instance of the dignity of baronet having been conferred upon a female). The ancient arms of this family were—*Azure*, out of three cups *or*, as many boar's heads erect *argent*, langued *gules*. But in 1523 the following arms were granted to the Worthin branch:—*Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three mullets *sable*, on a chief *azure*, a lion's head erased between two lozenges *or*.

- BOLTON** (of Hemsphill, and elsewhere). *Sable*, a falcon close *argent*, belled and jessed *or*. Crest. A tun or barrel *proper*, transfixd with a bird-bolt paleways *or*.
- BONNINGTON** (of Sutton Bonnington). *Sable*, a chevron *argent*, between three roses of the last, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*.
- BOSOM**. *Ermine*, three bird-bolts paleways *gules*. (Thoroton).
- BOSVILLE**. *Argent*, five fusils conjoined in fesse *gules*, in chief three martlets *sable*.
- BOHUN**. *Azure*, on a bend *argent*, cotised *or*, between six lions rampant of the last, three mullets *gules*. (Thoroton).
- BOWYTT** (of Kirklington). *Argent*, three rein-deer's heads cabossed *sable*.
- BOYDILL**. *Vert*, a cross patée *or*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- BOZOM** (of Bingley). *Argent*, three bird-bolts paleways *gules*, headed and garnished *or*.
- BRAILSFORD** (of Wellow; originally of Senior, in the co. of Derby). *Or*, a cinquefoil pierced *sable*, a canton *gules*. (Thoroton).
- BRETT** (of Wiverton). *Gules*, a fesse dancettée between ten billets *or*. (Thoroton).
- BRIGHOUSE** (of Bilby). This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662. *Azure*, on a fesse between three lions rampant *or*, as many crescents of the field, a trefoil slipped, for difference, *argent*. (Thoroton).
- BRINSLEY** (of Brinsley). This family originally bore—Quarterly *or* and *sable*, a chevron quarterly between three escallop-shells countercharged—as appeared from ancient stained glass originally in the windows of the parish church at Trowell. But in 1569 the representative of the family obtained a grant of these arms—Per pale *or* and *sable*, a chevron between three escallop-shells, countercharged. Crest. An escallop-shell, per pale *or* and *sable*.
- BRISTOWE** (of Beesthorpe, and of Twyford, in the co. of Derby; descended, through the Hertfordshire branch, from the Bristows, or Burstows, of Burstow, in the co. of Surrey. Now represented by Samuel Ellis Bristowe, Esquire). *Ermine*, on a fesse cotised *sable*, three crescents *or*. Crest. Out of a crescent *or*, a demi-eagle displayed *azure*. Motto. "Vigilantibus non dormientibus."
- BRODBENT** (of Stapleford). Granted in the year 1601 to John Brodbent, of Stapleford, Gentleman). Per pale *ermine* and *azure*, a fesse wavy *gules*. Crest. A pheon *argent*, the point embused *proper*, the staff broken *or*.
- BROMLEY** (of East Stoke. As borne by Sir Henry Bromley, of East Stoke, Baronet, whose great-grandfather, Sir George Smith, of the town of Nottingham, was created a baronet, October the 31st, 1757, and whose grandfather, Sir George Smith, Baronet, assumed the name and arms of Bromley only, by sign manual, in 1778). Quarterly, per fesse indented *or* and *gules*. Crest. A pheasant sitting *proper*. Motto. "Pensez forte."
- BROOKESBY** (of Kilvington). Barry nebulée of six *argent* and *sable* a canton *gules*. Crest. A boar's head erect and erased *gules*, langued *azure*, tusked *argent*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- BROOME** (of Cauntun; originally of Broome Hall, in the co. of York). *Sable*, on a chevron *argent*, three sprigs of broom slipped *vert*. Crest. A cockatrice *argent*, winged *azure*, beaked, legged, combed, and wattled *gules*.
- BROUGH** (of Newark-upon-Trent, and elsewhere). *Azure*, fretty *or*, between each fret a fleur-de-lys of the last.
- BROUGHTON** (of Lowdham, and now of Tunstall, in the co. of Salop; descended through a younger branch from the Broughtons, of Broughton, in the co. of Chester. Now represented by Lieut. Colonel Peter Broughton, of Tunstall). *Argent*, two bars *gules*, on a canton of the last, a cross of the first, a crescent, for difference, *sable*. Crest. A sea dog's head couped *gules*, eared and finned *argent*.
- BROWNE** (of Newark-upon-Trent. Of this family was Robert Browne, Esquire, Constable of Newark Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII). Per pale *gules* and *sable*, on a chevron engrailed *argent*, between three leopard's faces *or*, as many escallop-shells *azure*. Crest. A heron *or*, beaked, winged, and legged *gules*.
- BROWNE**. Per pale *gules* and *or*, on a chevron engrailed per pale *argent* and *azure*, between three leopard's faces, as many escallop-shells, all counter-charged. Crest. A cock-pheasant *azure*, combed and beaked *gules*, gorged with a plain collar *or*.
- BRUNSELL** (of Bingham). This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662. *Or*, a fesse counter-embattled between three roses *gules*. Crest. A bear's jambe erect and erased *or*, holding in the paw a rose *argent* slipped *proper*.
- BUGGE** (of the town of Nottingham, of Willoughby-on-the-wolds, and of West Leake. From this family the Willoughbys, of Wollaton, and the Bingham of Bingham, derived their descent). *Or*, on a fesse *gules*, three water-bougets *argent*, over all a bend *azure*. (Thoroton).
- BURDON** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Azure*, three palmer's staves *or*.

(To be continued.)

GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF BOURNE, OF ASHOVER.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH NODDER, M.A.

HENRY BOURNE, who was presented by Sir William Hatton to the vicarage of East Haddon, Northamptonshire, in 1595, where he resided fifty years, and died there in 1649, aged one hundred years, was the father of twenty-one children; twelve sons and nine daughters. Of these, Immanuel Bourne was the oldest, having been born in 1590. He was thus, with four others, born before his father came to East Haddon, in whose registers are the entries of Judah, Patient, Nathaniel, Elisha, Lydia, &c., with illegibles to that number.

Immanuel Bourne was entered at Christ's Church, Oxford, in 1607, and after taking his degrees and orders, was engaged by Dr. William Piers, Canon of that College, and Rector of St. Christopher's Church, London, as his Curate, where he was much patronized in his studies and calling by Sir Samuel Tryon, Knight, one of his parishioners. He came to be Curate at Ashover in 1621, and soon after married Jemima, the daughter of Sir Thomas Beckingham, of Toleshunt, in the county of Essex (two Saxon words for custom hunt), *alias* Tolson, to which the addition of Beckingham was made by Stephen Beckingham, who came into possession of this large extent of property there, about the year 1553. After this marriage he was enabled to purchase the advowson, one-third of the manor of Ashover, and other property in the parish from the assignees of Sir Thomas Reresby, of Eastwood Hall, when he became Rector in 1623. This Sir Thomas Beckingham having survived his eldest son, William, and two grandsons, his two daughters, Silicia and Jemima, became rich heiresses, and both married, and his estates devolved to his brother Stephen, who soon squandered them.

This Immanuel being a man of learning and ability, was considered a champion in his neighbourhood of the Puritanical party, whose opinions he at first advocated, and became so obnoxious to the Royalists as to be driven away from Ashover, to which he never again returned, but went to London in 1642, and was a popular preacher at St. Sepulchre's Church, St. Paul's Cross, and places of public resort. He supported the cause which he had espoused by sundry publications, of which a list shall be given; and his services were rewarded by the parties in authority, by an induction into the Rectory of Waltham, and was soon afterwards gifted with the Rectory of Aylestone, in the same county (Leicestershire), where he died, and was buried in the chancel, December, 1672, when his widow returned to her son Obadiah, at Ashover Rectory, where she died June 19th, 1679.

His publications were numerous and suited to the times in which he wrote them, as the underwritten will show.

First Sermons on various occasions. "The Rainbow." Preached at St. Paul's Cross, June 10th, 1647, 4to. "The Godly Man's Guide," London, 1650, 4to. "The true way of Christian to the New Jeru-

salem, or a threefold demonstration," &c., &c.; London, 1642, 4to. "Anatomy of Conscience," &c., an Assize Sermon at Derby, 1643, 4to. "A Light from Christ, leading unto Christ by the Star of His Word, or Divine Directory for self-examination and preparation for the Lord's Supper," &c.; London, 8vo., 1645. In another edition, or another title, in a thick octavo, the said book has this title, "A Light," &c., "or the rich jewel of Christian Divinity," &c., "by way of Catechism or Dialogue." "Defence of Scripture, and the Holy Spirit speaking in it, as the Chief Judge of Controversies of," &c.; London, 1646, 4to. "A Vindication of the honour done to Magistrates, Ministers, and others," printed with the defence, &c., and both contained portions of a disputation at Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, between some ministers and James Naylor, an erring Quaker. The said defence and vindication were both answered by George Fox, a ringleader of the Quakers, in his book entitled, "The Great Mystery of the Great Whore unfolded," &c.; London, 1653, folio, pages 127. "Defence and Vindication of a Minister's maintenance by Tithes and Infant Baptism." "Humane Learning and the Sword of the Magistrate," &c., in a reply to a paper sent by some Anabaptists to the said Emanuel Bourne; London, 1639 (Emanuel so spelt) 4to. "Animadversions upon Anthony Perisons" (or Parsons). "Great case of Tithes," printed with the Defence and Justification, &c. "A Gold Chain of directions, with twenty gold links of love, to preserve love firm between husband and wife." London, 1669, dedicated to his friend Lord John Ross. These are stored in the British Museum.

Immanuel Bourne came to Ashover 1621, and soon afterwards married Jemima Beckingham, and had issue three sons and two daughters, as follows:—

Isaac Bourne, died and was buried in the chancel at Ashover, 1633.

Elisha Bourne, married J....., and had issue Samuel, born at Penrith, Cumberland, 1653, took orders, died in 1694, and was interred at Ashover.

Obadiah Bourne, who died January 11th, 1711.

Elizabeth Bourne, who died at Ashover in 1669. And,

Jane Bourne, who married Joshua Wigley, Esq., and was buried at Ashover in 1674.

The above Obadiah Bourne, third son of Immanuel and Jemima Bourne, succeeded his father in the rectory and patronage of Ashover, and married Elizabeth (the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Palmer, Rector of Gedling, Notts.), who died April 10th, 1710, and her husband January 19th, 1711, leaving issue—

1st. Elisha Bourne, baptized 1675.

2nd. Lawrence Bourne, baptized in 1677.

3rd. Samuel Bourne, baptized in 1678, who succeeded his father in the rectory and patronage of Ashover in 1711, and died there in 1719.

4th. Obadiah Bourne, baptized in 1683.

5th. Henry Bourne, baptized in 1686.

The above Laurence Bourne, 2nd son of the Rev. Obadiah and Elizabeth Bourne, became a surgeon of great practice in Nottingham,

and married, first, Jane, the daughter of Thomas Pochin, Esq., of Barkby, Leicestershire, by whom he had one daughter, Jane, soon motherless. By his second wife, Martha, daughter of he had seven children, two of whom died infants. These were :—

1st. Mary Bourne, born 1718, died 1766.

2nd. Catherine Bourne, born in 1720, died unmarried, 1765.

3rd. Laurence Bourne, born in 1722. Took orders and became Vicar of Dronfield 1748 ; succeeded his uncle Obadiah in the rectory and patronage of Ashover. He married the widow of — Gregson, Esq., and died without issue in 1797 at Dronfield, where, with his wife, he is interred.

4th. Jemima Bourne, born in 1724, who married the Rev. George Fidler, of Shirland.

5th. Obadiah Bourne, born in 1725.

Jemima Bourne (as above), daughter of Lawrence and Martha Bourne, married, as just stated, the Rev. George Fidler, of Shirland, in Derbyshire, and by him had a daughter, Jemima Fidler, who in 1777 married John Nodder, Esq., of Cutthorpe, Brampton. She died in 1802 and her husband in 1809, leaving a large family of seven sons and four daughters. These were :—

1st. Jemima Nodder, born in 1778, who died at Ashover in 1874.

2nd. Mary Nodder, born in 1780, died in 1797.

3rd. Bourne Nodder, born in 1781, died in 1791.

4th. John Nodder, born in 1783, died in 1840.

5th. George Bright Nodder, born in 1784, died in 1785.

6th. Lawrence Nodder, born in 1786, died in 1804.

7th. Cornelius Nodder, born in 1788, died in 1793.

8th. Rev. Joseph Nodder, born in 1789, and at the present time (1875) Rector of Ashover, and sole representative of the family of Bourne.

9th. Jane Nodder, born in 1790, died in 1844.

10th. Catherine Elizabeth Nodder, born in 1798, died in 1830.

11th. George Francis Nodder, born in 1801, died in 1815.

The above Obadiah Bourne, fourth son of Obadiah and Elizabeth Bourne, succeeded his brother, Samuel Bourne, in the rectory and patronage of Ashover in 1719. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Lynch, Esq., of Groves, in Kent. She died in 1754, leaving nine children, viz. :—

1st. Elizabeth Bourne, born in 1721.

2nd. John Bourne, born in 1722.

3rd. Sarah Bourne, born in 1725, who married Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Chesterfield, where they resided several years. They afterwards removed to Derby, where they died, leaving three children, the two eldest of whom died young, and the other, John Bourne Clarke, took Holy Orders, and was eighteen years the much-respected Curate of St. Peter's Church, Derby. He was afterwards at Kirk Langley, and a few years before his death became Incumbent of Scrofton, near Work-sop, Notts. He left a widow and large family, now represented by his son, John Clarke, Esq., of Higham Cliffe, near Alfreton.

4th. Obadiah Bourne, born in 1726.

5th. George Bourne, born in 1728.

6th. Henry Bourne, born in 1729.

7th. Rebecca Bourne, born in 1730, and died unmarried in 1764.

8th. Gratian Bourne, born in 1732.

9th. Mary Bourne, born in 1735.

The above John Bourne (the last of the Bournes), eldest son of Obadiah and Rebecca Bourne, took Holy Orders, and went to Hull, where he became Master of the Charter House. He sold his property at Ashover and used the money for enlarging and repairing the Charter House. He married Anne Twigge, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. Of these were :—Nicholas Bourne, who died unmarried ; William Bourne, who took Holy Orders, and became Rector of Kirk-Ella (*alias* Kirkby-under-Dale), and married the daughter of the Rev. George Rollerstone, of Maltby, in Yorkshire, and died without issue ; Anne Bourne, who married her cousin, John Sykes, Esq., of Kirk Ella, and died without issue ; Dorothy Bourne, who married the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, who succeeded his wife's father in the Chaplainship of the Charter House, and died without issue ; and Mary Bourne, who died unmarried.

The above Henry Bourne, M.D. (fifth son of Obadiah and Elizabeth Bourne) married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Gladwin, Esq., of Durrant Hall (sister and co-heiress with Barbara, wife of Sir Talbot Clarke), and had a numerous issue, as under—

1st. Mary Bourne, born 1719, married Rev. Benjamin Burrow, of Inkersall.

2nd. Sarah Bourne, born 1723, married Mr. Bowker.

3rd. Harry Bourne, born in 1724, died 1766.

4th. Thomas Bourne, born in 1728.

5th. John Bourne, born in 1729.

6th. Martha Bourne, born in 1732, married the Rev. Samuel Pegge, D.D., the celebrated antiquary, Rector of Whittington, near Chesterfield.

7th. Charlotte Bourne, born in 1732, died unmarried 1778.

The above John Bourne, 5th son of Henry Bourne, M.D., became Rector of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and Vicar of South Wingfield. He lived and died at Spital, near Chesterfield, and married 1st, — daughter of — Blaxbridge, and, 2nd, Ann Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, D.D., Rector of Whittington, and had issue one son and two daughters, viz. :—

1st. Henry Bourne, born 1771, died 1777.

2nd. Elizabeth Bourne, who married — Jennings, Esq., of Hull, in 1800. He died 1806, and she married 2ndly, in 1811, John Charge, Esq., Solicitor at Chesterfield, whom she survived a short time, and died at Spital in 1850, without issue, leaving her property to be divided amongst her nephews and nieces, the children of her sister Jane.

3rd. Jane Bourne, who married Benjamin Thompson, Esq., of Hull, who died 1826, leaving issue Benjamin Blaydes Thompson, who married Catherine, youngest daughter of Edward Heathcote, Esq., of Rose Hill, Chesterfield.

Memorials in the Charter House Chapel, Hull.

"In memory of the Rev John Bourne, M.A., Rector of Kirkby-under-Dale, and 37 years Master of the Charter-house, Hull.

He was born at Ashover, in the county of Derby, in 1722, and died lamented on the 21st of March, 1805, in the 83rd year of his age. His remains are interred in a vault below."

"Sacred to the memory of Anne Bourne, wife of the above John Bourne. She died Feb. 23rd, 1815, in the 85th year of her age; and her remains are deposited in the same vault with those of her beloved husband."

"In a vault below lie the remains of Dorothy, the much beloved wife of Kingsman Baskett, she died June 28, 1819, aged 48. She was the daughter of John Bourne, of this Hospital."

"In memory of the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, M.A., formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and 27 years Master of this Hospital. He died on the 15th of January, 1835, aged 76."

THE KEELINGE FAMILY.*

In the Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS. 1750, fo. 12b, is this note of a Kelynge descent:—

Ric: Kelyng
11. H. 4. 2. H. 5.

In Ashmole MS. 858, fo. 101, is the following:

"CERTIFICATE OF THE ARMS OF RALPH KEELING, OF WOLSTANTON.

Exhibited at Stone, 7: Ap:
1663, in Vellome, & thus attested.

These Armes belongeth to Raylfe Keling of Wolstanton in Stafford sh^{re} Gentleman, as it was altered by a Patent from a Lyon with two Tayles being the auncient Coate; the which Raylfe was eldest son to Thomas Keeling who was son to John Kel: Son to Raylfe Kel: of Wolstanton Hamsall Ridwar & of Black hall in the sd County.

Willm Segar K^t. Garter,
Principall King of Armes.

[Arms and Crest
tricked.]

Quarterly in the first
sa: a Lyon ramp^d or
supporting a shield
Arg. charged wth a
cross formy fitchée in
point Gules. In the
2^d. Gerondy of eight,
Ermin & Sable.

The Crest (on a Heaume forth of a Crowne Mural Gules a Demy Lyon Or supporting the like Shield as in his Coate Armour is expressed) was granted to John Keeling of Hackney in Com Middz Esq^r. 2^d son to Tho: Keeling of Newcastle under lyne in Com Stafford gent: the last of Apr: 1632 by S^r. W^m. Segar Garter."

* (See "RELIQUARY," Vol. XIV. 190, XV. 127.)

The above certificate supplies these brief Pedigrees:—

Raylfe Keling, of Wolstanton, =
Hamsall Ridware, and Black-
hall in com. Stafford.

John Keling, =

Thomas Keeling, =

Raylfe Keling, of Wolstanton,
gent., living 1663, eldest son.

Thomas Keeling, =
of Newcastle under
lyne Com. Stafford
gent.

John Keeling, of
Hackney, Com.
Middlesex, Esq.,
living 1632, 2nd
son.

William Keeling, of Wolsingham, *alias* Oulsingham, co. Stafford, *temp.* Elizabeth, had a son who had a son named Richard.

In the Bishop's Registry at Lichfield, are the following Keelinges Wills between the years 1562 and 1621:—

1562. Richard.
1563. James, John.
1570. Rafe.
1575. William.
1578. John.
1579. Thomas, Thomas.
1581. Isabel.
1585. William, Richard, William, Alice.

1598. Agnes.
1601. Philip.
1602. William.
1605. William.
1608. Simon.
1615. Richard, John.
1621. Lawrence.

There are many Keelinges Wills subsequent to the year 1621.

Berry mentions the following Coat of Arms as belonging to this family:—

KEELING [Hackney, Middlesex], *sable*, a lion rampant, *or*, holding in his paws an escocheon *argent*, charged with a cross pattée fitchée at the foot, *gules*. Crest—Out of a mural crown, a demi lion *or*, holding an escocheon *argent*, charged with a cross pattée fitchée at the foot, *gules*. [Granted to John Keling, of Hackney, 30th April, 1632.]

In addition to the above Coat, Burke, in his *General Armory*, enumerates the following:—

KEELING.—*Argent*, three scaling ladders in bend, *gules*. Crest—A lion sejant *or*, supporting a scaling ladder *gules*.

KEELING, KELLYNG, KELYNG, or KELYNGE. The same Arms. Crest—A sword in pale, enfiled with a Saracen's head affrontée, all *proper*.

KEELINGE (Sedgley Park, co. Stafford, seated at Bewarsley at the time of the Visitation of 1663; of this family was Sir John Keeling, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Keeling, of Sedgley Park, esq., m. in 1738, Thomas Fletcher, of Cannock, esq., and was great-grandmother of the present THOMAS WILLIAM FLETCHER, of Dudley, esq.) *Gules*, between two lions rampant *or*, a bend engrailed of the second, charged with three scaling ladders of the field.

KELYNG.—*Sable*, on a chevron between three annulets, *or*, as many spearheads *azure*.

There is a good account of Sir John Keeling, Ch. J. K.B., in Foss' "Judges of England," Vol. VII. pp. 137—140; and of his son Sir John Keeling, Serjeant-at-Law, in Woolrych's "Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law of the English Bar," Vol. I. pp. 396—398. In these books are numerous references to the authorities for their lives. A William Kelynge in 1764 issued a folio volume of Reports in Chancery; but it does not appear whether or not he was related to the Chief Justice. Can any correspondent supply a copy of the Pedigree of Keeling, of Bewarsley? W. G. D. F.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 120.)

ASHOVER.

In this church, which is dedicated to St. John, there are five bells and a "ting-tang," or Sanctus bell. For the inscriptions I am indebted to the Rev. Joseph Nodder, M.A., the respected Rector of the parish.

1st bell—REV^D LAURANCE SHORT, RECTOR, WILLIAM EATON & GEORGE BAMFORD CHURCHWARDENS THE OLD BELL RUNG THE DOWNFAL OF BONAPARTE & BROKE AP^R 1814 J & E SMITH CHESTERFIELD.

In four lines round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**I** **sweetly** **toling** **men** **do** **call**
to **taste** **on** **meats** **that** **feeds** **the** **soule**

1625. In one line round the haunch in Old English letters. The initial **I** same as at Repton, &c., fig. 67. On the crown are the initials G H in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—**my** **roaringe** **sounde** **doth** **warning** **gibe**
that **man** **cannot** **heare** **always** **libe** 1625.

In one line round the haunch in Old English letters. On the crown are the initials I. T. in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—ABRAHAM REDFIN C W 1751 (border fig. 10) *THO^S HEDDERLY* Founder (border fig. 10). In one line round the haunch. "Abraham Redfin C W" in Roman capital letters; "Tho^S Hedderly" in Italics; and "Founder" in ordinary Roman letters. Around the founder's name is scroll work (fig. 150). Beneath this inscription is an encircling border, fig. 10. On the crown is an encircling border, fig. 17; and on the sound bow is also an encircling border, fig. 17.

5th bell—**All men that heare my mournful sounde**
repent before you lye in grounde 1650.

In one line round the haunch in Old English letters. On the crown are the initials I. B and the inscription R. B. G. C. WARDEN^S in Roman capital letters. The D and N turned backward way.

The "Ting-Tang," or Sanctus bell, is of the same class with, and probably from the same foundry as, the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th bells. Round the haunch is an encircling three cord cable, or guilloche pattern border, fig. 88. It hangs in the south window of the tower.






LOCKO PARK.

THE private chapel, forming one of the wings of the mansion of W. Drury Lowe, Esq., at Locko Park, which was consecrated on the 31st of August, 1673, has one bell, cast by George Hedderley, of Nottingham. It bears the following inscription :—




W* DRURY LOWE ESQ : G HEDDERLY FECIT,
in one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, and beneath
it the date 1790.




ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

THERE are three bells, and a Sanctus bell in this church. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

1st bell— GLORIA  EXCELCIS  In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of the usual elegant thin character of this series of bells. Beneath the  is the founder's mark  G H with fylfot cross (fig. 21). In the G of GLORIA is the fylfot cross (fig. 37). The S in Excelcis turned backwards way.

2nd bell—RICHARD (border fig. 10) BENNET (border fig. 10) C W (border fig. 10) 1750 THO* HEDDERLY Founder (border fig. 10). In one line round the haunch. "Richard Bennet C W" in Roman capital letters; "Tho*. Hedderly" in Italics; and "Founder" in Roman ordinary letters. Around the founder's name is scroll-work (fig. 150). Around the crown is an encircling border (fig. 17).

3rd bell— GLORIA  EXCELCIS  1612

 In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of the usual elegant thin character of this series of bells. Beneath the  is the founder's mark  G H with fylfot cross (fig. 21). In the G in GLORIA is the fylfot cross (fig. 37). The S in Excelcis turned backwards way.

Sanctus Bell—Perfectly plain.

ELMTON.*

THE church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, contains three bells. The old ones were taken down in 1854, and recast by C. and G. Mears, of London.

1st bell—C & G MEARS FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1845.
WILLIAM HATFIELD DE RHODES PATRON.
In Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—C & G MEARS FOUNDRY LONDON 1845.
WILLIAM SENIOR SALMAN, CLERK, M.A., VICAR.
ROBERT ROBERTS, } CHURCHWARDENS.
ROBERT BUTCHER, }
GEORGE CROPPER, PARISH CLERK.
In Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—C & G MEARS FOUNDRY LONDON 1845.
JOHN LONSDALE, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
ROBERT AUGUSTUS SHIRLEY, ARCHDEACON OF DERBY.
In Roman capital letters.

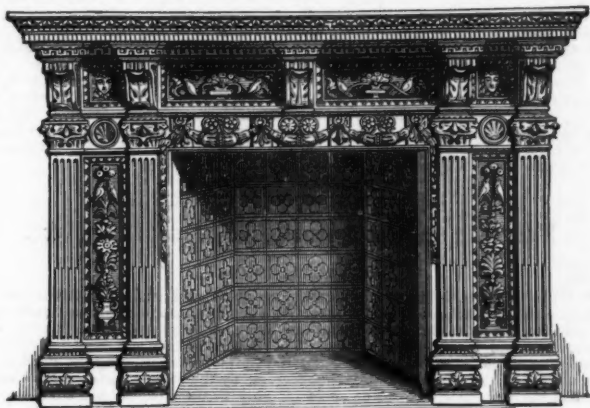
(To be continued.)

* For these bells I am indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. T. Hills.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. MAW AND CO.'S MAJOLICA CHIMNEY-PIECES.

WE desire to devote a brief space in our present "Quarterly Papers" to the beautiful ceramic chimney-pieces produced by Messrs. Maw & Co., of the Benthall Works, Broseley. They are among the most striking and beautiful examples of Art-



Manufacture which have come under our notice, and deserve special attention at our hands. Two of these we have engraved for the purpose of showing the beauty, and severely pure taste, of their design, but these are but two out of many others of at least equal excellence, produced by this well-known and renowned firm. The whole



of the chimney-piece, the hearth, the fire-place lining, and the fenders, are of Majolica of the very finest class in point of design, and the colouring and execution of each individual part, are faultless. The larger of our engravings represents a chimney-piece of the finest Majolica, with a fire-place lining of encaustic, or enamel, tiles,

which would also be used for the hearth. The decorations are in high and bold relief, and being coloured with pure artistic taste, have a charming and very striking effect. The tile lining and hearth can of course be formed of tiles of any harmonizing pattern to meet the taste of the purchaser, and for this as well as every other decorative purpose, Messrs. Maw have amply provided in their magnificent coloured pattern-books. The chimney-piece engraved is four feet eight inches in height, and seven feet in width and is, of course, furnished with a marble shelf at the top; which, however, is not shown in the illustration.

The next, and smaller engraving, shows another of these chimney-pieces entirely complete, and it is, in this design, made in three different sizes. The chimney-piece itself is, like the other, of Majolica. The ornaments are in bold relief, set off with an excellent arrangement of groundwork and colour; the hearth is formed of encaustic, or enamelled, or mosaic tiles; and the fender is of Majolica.

It is impossible to speak too highly of these ceramic chimney-pieces, which are among the most striking and successful of achievements in Art-Manufacture. They are also highly advantageous in many respects, and are valuable adjuncts to family economy, as the bright enamelled surface of the splay, and bevelled arches, and other parts, reflects a vast amount of heat, and thus effects a saving in fuel. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them to be among the most useful and certainly beautiful, of modern home adornments. Of Messrs. Maw & Co.'s other Art productions we may take another opportunity of speaking.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

THE BALLAD SOCIETY.

THE Ballad Society is doing a great and important work, and doing it well, and we have peculiar gratification in calling attention not only to the publications issued under its auspices, but to its claims for liberal and extended support from all literary men, antiquaries, and lovers of ballad lore. The Ballad Society was established on the completion of the Percy MS. in 1868, for the purpose of continuing the work so well inaugurated by that publication (a publication, by the way, which we have not as yet had the opportunity of seeing or of noticing in these pages), and since then has gone on steadily performing its task, rescuing from oblivion and placing in the hands of its members faithful and uncropped copies of ballads upon every conceivable subject. The Ballad Society was started and continues to be conducted by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, its Honorary Secretary, whose name is sufficient and ample guarantee for the usefulness of the Society, and for the strictly honourable, open-handed, and scrupulously careful manner in which its every arrangement will be carried out.

In his first prospectus for the formation of the Society, Mr. Furnivall wrote, "The importance of Ballads for the student of history, of society and manners, of thoughts and customs, in former days, is admitted by all writers and thinkers. These light hand-glasses reflect for us many a feature of the times that is lost in the crowded scenes which larger mirrors, hung at other angles, present to our view; and without the sight of the Ballad pictures, as well as the larger and more formal ones of professed Histories, State-Papers, Memoirs, and Treatises, we cannot know faithfully,—or, at least, we cannot know as faithfully as we have the means of knowing,—the lineaments of the ages that have preceded us. That it is the duty of the student of history to endeavour so to know those lineaments, as well in their nobleness as their commonplaceness and deformity, no real student will question. He wants the portraiture of each age as well as he can get it; he desires to study all its expressions,—of power, of whim, of impulse, of faith, of nobleness and baseness;—and many of these he can get from Ballads alone.

"The principal collections of printed Ballads are the Pepys at Magdalene College, Cambridge; the Roxburghe, the Bagford, and the King's Library Civil-War and London Ballads, in the British Museum; the Ashmole, Douce, Wood, and Rawlinson, at Oxford; Mr. Ewing's, at Glasgow (Heber's); the Earl of Jersey's, at Osterley Park; and small ones in the Society of Antiquaries. Manuscript Ballads are also at Oxford and elsewhere. The Ballad Society proposes to print the whole of these collections, so far as it can, with copies of the original woodcuts to such of the Ballads as have them, and Introductions when needed; unfortunately, and certainly not to their credit, the authorities of Magdalene, from whom permission was asked to print that collection entire for the Ballad Society, have declined to allow them to be printed. The answer received was to the effect that the Master and Fellows of Magdalene had for some time had the intention of some day printing the collection themselves—were indeed then indexing it; that in no case would the College print the collection entire, but that they might soon issue a part of it under the charge of one of their Fellows.



FAC-SIMILES FROM THE ROXBURGHE BALLADS.



FAC-SIMILES FROM THE ROXBURGHE BALLADS.

Until, therefore, the College make up their minds themselves to publish their Ballads, —which men of letters have desired any time these hundred years without getting them,—or to give up their dog-in-the-manger policy and let the Society do it, there is no chance of the good work being accomplished."

The publications of the Society now before us are, "Ballads from Manuscripts," Vol. I., Part 1, and Vol. II., Part 1 (we are not aware whether Vol. I., Part 2, and Vol. II., Part 2, are yet issued—at all events we have not received them), admirably edited by Mr. Furnivall, and with his voluminous introduction and notes, forming one of the best essays on mediæval life and manners yet extant. The first of these contains: "Now a Dayes, ab. 1520 A.D.; Vox Populi Vox Dei A.D. 1547-8; The Ruyn' of a Reame"; The Image of Ypocresye, A.D. 1553; Against the Blaspheming English Lutherans and the Poisonous Dragon Luther; the Spoiling of the Abbeyes; the Overthrow of the Abbeyes, a Tale of Robin Hood; De Monasteriis Dirutis." The second is devoted to "The Poore Man's Pittance, by RICHARD WILLIAMS, containyng three severall subiects:—(1.) The firste, the fall and complaynte of Antonie Babington,* whose, with others, were executed for highe treason in the felldes nere lyncolns Inne, in the years of our lord—1586. (2.) The seconde containes the life and Deathe of Roberte, lorde Deverox: Earle of Essex: whose was beheaded in the towre of london on ashwensdaye mornynge, Anno—1601. (3.) The laste, Intituled 'acclamatio patrie,' containyng the horrib[le] treason that weare pretended agaynst your Maiestie, to be donne on the parliament howse The seconde yeare of your Maiestis Raygne [1604]." Another is "Captain Cox, his Ballads and Books, or ROBERT LANEHAM's Letter: Whearin part of the entertainment untoo the Queens Majesty at Killingworth Castl, in Warwik Sheer in this Soomerz Progrers .1575. is signified; from a freend officer attendant in the Court, unto his freend, a Citizen and Merchaunt of London," also admirably and carefully edited by Mr. FURNIVALL.

Next, and most important, are three parts, forming Vol. I. of "The Roxburghe Ballads." In this volume no less than 116 old ballads are carefully and literally reprinted, with valuable, though perhaps rather too brief, notes by Mr. Wm. Chappell, the best living authority upon such matters; and having careful fac-simile copies of the curious old woodcuts that accompany them. Of these reprints of the Roxburghe collection it is impossible to speak too highly—they alone, if the Ballad Society never issued another volume—are enough to stamp it as one of the most important and best conducted of printing societies ever established.

The number of members of the Ballad Society is not, judging from the list, one half what it ought to be. It consists of a limited number of earnest students of ballad lore, who thus by their subscriptions are banded together to give to the world what no publisher would, as a matter of speculation, care to undertake. All honour to the Society for the work it has undertaken and is so well doing! and all honour to Mr. Furnivall, its Director, for the admirable manner in which its affairs are managed! But this is not all. While giving praises to the Society and to its Editors and Director, and also to its paying members, it is our wish to give a word of advice to those who have not joined its ranks. And this advice is at once to enrol themselves as members, and thus not only secure to themselves the grand volumes of reprints, but help the Society to continue and extend its operations. The subscription is only a guinea a year, and for this each member receives free a copy of each of the issues of the year—each one of which is honestly worth the whole subscription. To help to call attention to these publications we give, through the courtesy of Mr. Furnivall, examples of some of the engravings with which they are profusely embellished. We repeat our hope that all lovers of the ballad lore of England, and all who desire to have that lore perpetuated, will join the ranks of the "Ballad Society." They cannot do better. Their names should be sent up to F. J. Furnivall, Esq., 3, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W.; or to Arthur G. Snelgrove, Esq., London Hospital, E. (London).

* This curious poem was printed from the original MS., in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II., p. 177 to 199.

THE LIFE BOAT AND ITS WORK.*

It is impossible to over estimate the importance which attaches to, and the interest which centres in, Mr. Richard Lewis's truly admirable volume now before us. No man under the face of Heaven is better—if so well—qualified as Mr. Lewis, whose whole heart and soul are in the cause, and whose best energies are untiringly devoted to its good, to write upon the subject of the Life Boat, and therefore whatever falls from his pen may be relied upon as being the words of a Master. It is a book to be read, and therefore we cordially recommend it to all our friends. It is in addition exquisitely illustrated. We desire to see it in every private house and in every public institution.

* London: Macmillan & Co.; 1 vol. 8vo., 1874, pp. 216. Illustrated.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF NORFOLK.*

As the number of works on the church bells of different counties increase, so, if we take this latest addition as an evidence, does their value and importance! It may easily be understood that each writer on the subject, having the labours of those who have gone before him to take example by and improve upon, will produce something more complete than his predecessors have done, and thus set a fresh and more finished example to those who in turn may follow him. Mr. L'Estrange has produced an admirable volume, and one which will bear comparison with most of its class in regard to that part devoted to the "Inscriptions on the Church Bells of Norfolk," occupying 162 pages; while it far exceeds them in the other 88 pages devoted to "Notes on Bells and Bell Founders." In this part he gives extensive and very interesting particulars, embracing many new facts, relating to the bell foundries of Lynn, Norwich, Thetford, East Dereham, Downham Market, London, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Sudbury, Redgrave, Colchester, Haddenham, Peterborough, Stamford, Leicester, St. Neots, Loughborough, Sheffield, West Tarring, Great Yarmouth, and many unknown localities. This part of Mr. L'Estrange's volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of bells, and will be found of immense use to campanologists in every district.

The "inscriptions" are arranged alphabetically, under churches; an arrangement that has decided advantages over that of Deaneries, or hundreds, or other divisions. In adopting this principle, Mr. L'Estrange has done wisely and well, and he has in every instance given the dedication of the church, and where practicable the weights and diameters of the bells. We confess to having such a love for minute detail, that we are disappointed, not to find more description of the lettering, borders, etc., of the inscriptions. As it is, on the great majority of bells there is no information whatever as to the kind of lettering in which the inscription occurs, nor of any borders which accompany them; but doubtless Mr. L'Estrange had good reason for his brevity. The volume is illustrated by a number of wood-cuts of marks, etc., and by some admirably executed plates of inscriptions. These are most valuable for reference, and the thanks of all lovers of bells are due to the author for the careful manner in which he has produced them. One of these is the 4th bell at Ketteringham, with the black-letter inscription, with ornate Lombardic capitals + **Ricus Buxter Braysier De Norwiche Petri Me** of Richard Baxter, one of the early Norwich founders. Another has a selection from the beautiful lettering on the 3rd bell, at St. Lawrence's, Norwich, cast by William Revel. Others show the fine but simple cross, and a selection from the elegant lettering on the bells at Burlingham St. Andrew, &c., and another, those at Crostwight, Foulsham, &c. Another represents the inscription + **Missus Uro Pu** + **Gabriel Petri Petri Marie** from Braysier's bell at Cromer, in which Church, since the publication of Mr. L'Estrange's volume, a peal of bells has been hung, the gift of T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., in memory of the late dowager Lady Buxton. Another gives the interesting inscription + **Triplex Persona Trinitas** + **Qui Sardin** + **Orga** from St. Giles's, Norwich, and others, the Lombardic inscriptions at Great Plumstead, and Wood Rising.

* *The Church Bells of Norfolk, where, when, and by whom they were made, with the inscriptions of all the bells in the county.* By JOHN L'ESTRANGE; (published by subscription). Norwich: Miller & Leavins. 1 vol. royal 8vo., pp. 256, 1874. Illustrated.

THE GABERLUNZIE'S WALLET.*

It was a happy thought to re-issue Mr. James Ballantyne's brilliant series of verse and story in its present form, and to give all the charming illustrations, by Ritchie, which add so immeasurably to the entertainment of the reader. It is more than thirty years since these clever effusions of a gifted pen first appeared, but it has been "out of print" for more than half that time. It comes, therefore, with all the freshness of an entirely new contribution to literature, and will be read by thousands, to whom its previous existence was altogether unknown. It is impossible to over-rate the brilliant flow of wit and humour, the variety of stories, the endless fund of amusement, the easy and graceful versification, and the good taste which runs throughout the volume. It is a book to be taken up at any spare moment—but not to be laid down again till page after page are read. It is one of those fascinating volumes, that tempt one to dip into them at every opportunity, and satisfy us whenever we do so dip. The illustrations are clever, and in many instances equal those of "Phiz" in his best days. Altogether it is a charming book.

* *The Gaberlunzie's Wallet.* By JAMES BALLANTYNE. Edinburgh: The Edinburgh Publishing Company. London: Houlston & Son. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 348, 1875. Illustrated by Ritchie.



LORD PETERSHAM.



MISS BANKS.

PORTRAITS OF THE CAVENDISH FAMILY.

Mr. R. W. BENTLEY, of Buxton and Manchester, to whose admirable series of photographic views of Buxton and its gardens we have already directed attention, has just prepared a series of portraits of the members of the family to whom, more than any other, this county is indebted for many of the blessings and advantages which it enjoys. We allude, of course, to the family of Cavendish, with which Derbyshire is so intimately and happily connected, and to whom its inhabitants owe such constant, such liberal, and such open-handed and generous help over every project for its or their good. First and foremost among these portraits must be named those of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (both cabinet size and *carte de-visite*), Lord Lieutenant of the county, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and one of the most enlightened and liberal minded of the English aristocracy. This portrait will be, indeed, a boon to all who have the happiness to know His Grace. It is not only a "speaking likeness," but is *life itself*; and, being the latest taken of him, shows him as he is, and with that happy, quiet, benevolent look on his face which is so well remembered by those who have had the happiness to come in contact with him. It is a great success, and is, indeed, a marvel of photographic art. Next we have a life-like portrait of the duke's brother, our excellent and valued representative, Lord George H. Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire. Of this portrait it is enough to say it is of cabinet size, and arranged in every way as a companion to the Duke's picture. So deservedly popular—nay, so much beloved—is Lord George throughout the division, that we opine there is not one of his political, as well as personal friends but will feel gratified at being able, through the exercise of Mr. Bentley's skill, to secure and possess so excellent a likeness. Lord George has represented Derbyshire in Parliament for an unbroken period of more than forty years; and we earnestly hope he may be spared in health and strength many, many years yet to come, to continue to represent it. Should he ever cease to do so, we trust it will only be to be transferred to the Upper House, as a peer in his own right, a recognition of his valuable services to which he is more than entitled. Next, are excellent portraits of Lady Louisa Cavendish, wife of Lord George, and of their son, Col. Cavendish. They are striking and excellent likenesses, those of Lady George being peculiarly successful and happy achievements of art. Another portrait represents in all the goodness and simplicity of his character, the late Lord Richard Cavendish, brother to the Duke, and another is a speaking likeness of Lord Edward Cavendish, the Duke's third son.

Mr. Bentley has long been known as one of the most successful and clever of artists, whether in the field of landscape or that of portraiture, and the present series give him a rank above many of his contemporaries. He studies the *pose* of the figures with an artist's eye, and his manipulation is that of an accomplished operator. We accord high praise to these evidences of his taste and skill.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.*

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SON have, we are glad to announce, issued a work of a new character, but much wanted, under the above very good and significant title. Equally distinct from "Peers," "Baronetages," "County Families," and "Landed Gentry," this work takes a distinct stand of its own, and fills up a gap that no other has attempted to fill. Its object is to arrange in one alphabetical list all those who have any definite position arising from hereditary rank; any recognised title or order conferred on them by the Queen, or from any of the higher grades of the military, naval, clerical, or colonial services of the State. Thus it differs from any other, and takes a stand of its own. It is a useful and valuable compilation, and we trust it may have a long and useful life before it.

* 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 630; Routledge & Sons, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, 1875.

THORN'S IRISH ALMANAC AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, FOR 1875.*

THIS admirable and invaluable book has, we perceive, reached its thirty-second edition, and it has, therefore, grown not only venerable from its age, but a more reliable and valuable book of reference year by year. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best book of its class which has come before us. Among its main features are, beyond the usual calendar, Commercial Tables and Statistics, a Civil Service Directory, Parliamentary Directory, Peerage, Knightage, &c., Army, Navy, Militia, and Colonial Directories, Statistics of Ireland, Irish Peerage Official Roll of Precedence, Government Departments, Universities, Colleges, Schools, &c.; Medical Directory, Institutions, Ecclesiastical Directory, Law, Banking and Postal Directories, Railways, County and Borough Directory, and a host of other matter. In fact, all that can by any possibility be wanted is to be found in this admirable book, to which we give unqualified praise. It ought to be in every public and private library, both in and out of Ireland, and in every counting house, bank, and place of business in the three kingdoms. We cordially recommend it.

* 1 Vol. large 8vo. pp. 1960. Dublin: Alexander Thorn. London: Longman and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1875.

ENGLISH ECCENTRICS AND ECCENTRICITIES.*

ONE of the most entertaining volumes that has issued from the press since our late friend John Camden Hotten published his "Remarkable Characters," already noticed in the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. XI., p. 56) is the book under the above title, just given to the world by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is a collection of biographical and anecdotal notices of eccentric characters in all walks of life, culled from various sources by our late never-tiring octogenarian friend, John Timbs, who made his mark on the literature of the present age by his many curious productions. The present volume is divided into Eccentrics of Wealth and Fashion; Delusions, Impostures, and Fanatic Missions; Strange Sights and Sporting Scenes; Eccentric Artists; Theatrical Folks; Men of Letters; Convivial Eccentricities; and Miscellanea; and is altogether one of the most entertaining and curious books we are acquainted with. It is just the book to take up at any spare moment; for, open it where you will, something, as it did to Micawber, is sure to "turn up" to interest you. It is also very nicely illustrated with portraits of many of the queer characters whose biographies are given; and some of these, for the purpose of sending our readers to the book itself, we reproduce. The portrait of the eccentric Lord Petersham, afterwards Earl of Harrington, of Elvaston Castle, will bring that nobleman's strange appearance vividly to the recollection of some of our older readers, while Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph Banks, of Overton Hall, will call to mind many current anecdotes relating to her and her brother. The admirable portrait of Jedediah Buxton, a Derbyshire Worthly, is an acceptable addition to the book, as indeed are all that are given. We repeat that this is one of the most entertaining books of the season, and we cordially recommend it to all our friends.

* *English Eccentrics and Eccentricities.* By JOHN TIMBS. London: Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly; 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 578. Illustrated, 1875.

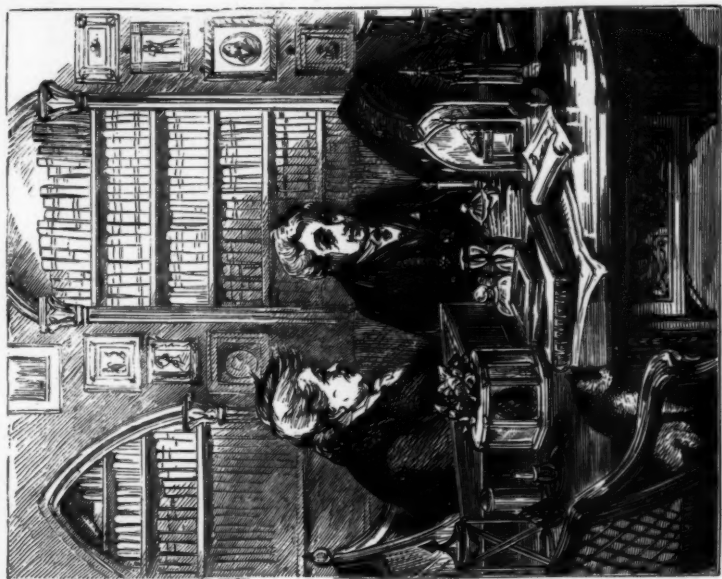
PIONEERS OF THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.*

ONE of the nicest, most interesting, and most encouraging of books of the day is the admirable volume under the above title, by Mr. Jeans, which has recently been issued by Mr. Reid, of Middlesborough. In this book the aim of the author has been to "give a full and faithful sketch of the men who have come to the front in the creation and development of the staple trade of Cleveland," that of its iron, the annual make of which at the present time amounts to nearly two millions of tons, which is a full third of the entire production of England, and quite twice the quantity produced in the whole of Scotland. The "pioneers" of this enormously important trade, of whom Mr. Jeans, in this truly interesting volume gives us biographical notices, are Charles Attwood, originally of South Staffordshire, whose career is one of the most remarkable on record; Henry William Ferdinand Bolekow, originally of Sulten, in North Germany, and now, after a successful career, a Member of Parliament in our own House of Commons; John Vaughan, a native of Worcester, who, the son of an ironworker, commencing life in what might well be called the humblest walks of social life, worked his way up to the highest a merchant or manufacturer can attain, and died a millionaire; Isaac Wilson, born at Kendal, and still living honoured and respected in the district of his adoption; Joseph Dodds, a native of Winston, near Barnard Castle, and now M.P. for the borough of Middlesborough; Edgar Gilkes, who removed from Berkshire into Cleveland; Joseph Pease, a native of Darlington, whose name requires no comment; William Randolph Innes Hopkins, a relative of the Duke of Roxburghe; Isaac Lowthian Bell, originally of Newcastle; William Barningham, a native of Arkengarthdale, in Yorkshire, who, from being a village lad who carried letters round the Dale, and next a young blacksmith, ultimately became a most successful mechanic; David Dale, born in British India, whose connection with the district came about in a very romantic way; Bernhard Samuelson, a native of Liverpool, and now M.P. for Banbury; Charles Mark Palmer, born at South Shields, and now M.P. for North Durham; John Giers, a native of Gothenburg, in Sweden; Jeremiah Head, born in Ipswich; Edward Williams, originally of Merthyr Tydvil; and James Morrison, a native of Glamorganshire. Thus the volume contains the well written and scrupulously accurate biographies of seventeen men who are considered to be the pioneers of the trade of this great district, not one of whom, as will be seen, is by birth connected with the locality whose mineral wealth they have developed, and which in return has given them that substantial wealth and position so much courted by the world, and which, by their enterprise, they have earned so well. It is, as we have said, one of the most encouraging of books, and one of the best collections of biographies we have seen.

* *Pioneers of the Cleveland Iron Trade.* By J. S. JEANS. Middlesborough-on-Tees: H. G. Reid, "Gazette" Office. 1 vol. 8vo., 1875, pp. 314.



LADY ARCHER.



THE LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN.

THE ROYAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1875.*

COMMENCED in 1822, when "the first gentleman in Europe," George the Fourth was King, this admirable book has now attained its fifty-third year of existence, and has grown in value and usefulness with each edition; for more than half-a-century it has been the "guiding star" to English fashionable life, and the steady finger-post pointing to the direction in which each member of the fashionable and official world, "live, and move, and have their being." This year the "Royal Blue Book" has again been thoroughly revised, and rendered as perfect in every one of its divisions as care and untiring industry can make it. It is a book entirely to itself—i.e.—there is no other that can compete with it in usefulness, and, indeed, there is none other on so good a plan, or made reliable as it. At a rough calculation, there are, in the alphabetical list alone some 50,000 names, and town and country addresses all carefully revised and strictly authenticated—and this is only one out of several divisions of the book which ought to be in every fashionable home, from the court downwards, in every library, office, counting-house, and club. We strongly recommend it.

* *The Royal Blue Book Fashionable Directory.* London: B. W. Gardiner & Son, Princes Street, Cavendish Square. 1 Vol. small 8vo., pp. 1253, 1875.

ANTOLICA.*

THE author of this excellent and highly interesting book, the Rev. E. J. Davis, Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Chaplain at Alexandria, pays, at the outset, a tribute to the usefulness of Sir Charles Fellows' "Asia Minor and Lycia," for he says, "Many years ago when a boy at school, I happened to receive a copy of 'that book,' thenceforward it was a dream of my life to visit the interesting country therein described. There seemed little prospect of the dream ever becoming a reality; but circumstances made me a resident in the East, and at last, in 1872, during a temporary leave of absence from my post, I was able to accomplish the long cherished desire." It is well for the world that this dream of a life occurred to so energetic, able, and talented a man as Mr. Davis, and that the opportunity of realizing it was at length vouchsafed to him, for his work—the result of this "dream"—is one of the most valuable, important, and reliable books yet issued. In it he has done what but few travellers are content to do—described things and places and matters faithfully as he saw them, and therefore, his production is reliable and strictly correct, even in the most minute detail. Starting from Alexandria, Mr. Davis proceeded by Smyrna to Aden, and so on by Nasli, Antiochia, Aphodysias, the Plain of Dawas, the Damon Pass, and Bedrebeyo to Cibiya. Thence by Almalu, Adalia, Cretepolis, Cormaso, Kremna, Sagalasus, Is'barta, Buldour, Lagina, Karajuk Bazaar, Khonas, Colosse, Hierapolis, Laodicea, Denizli, back by Kara Hissar, and so returning to Smyrna and home again. The route was one of intense interest, and the ruined cities visited were numerous and important. Of each of these Mr. Davis gives graphic, and at the same time minutely detailed accounts, and has illustrated his descriptions with a large number of photolithographs, admirably executed, which convey to us a better and more truthful series of views of interesting spots in Caria, Phrygia, Lycia and Pisidia, than has ever before been accomplished. We repeat that this is one of the best books on the subject yet issued, and one that cannot fail to be of eminent service, not only to archaeologists and historians, but will form a valuable addition to our geographical and internal "knowledge," as the Author truly observes, "of a most beautiful and interesting country, still little known to Europeans, although so near Europe, and perhaps destined to play a great part hereafter in the affairs of the East."

* London: Grant & Co., Turnmill Street. 1 vol., pp. 374, 8vo., 1874. Illustrated.

MISERERES IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.*

A WORK by Mr. E. C. Lavars, and published by his father, Mr. John Lavars, has just come under our notice, and we have great pleasure in calling attention to its interest and merits. It is devoted to the illustration of a piece of ancient sculpture in the Chapter House, and a selection from the curious series of Misereres in the Choir of Bristol Cathedral, and is admirably executed. The Misereres in this Cathedral, are of considerable and very varied interest.

A selection of twelve of these has been made by Mr. Lavars, and are by him drawn with the utmost care and the strictest fidelity, in lithography, and a few pages of descriptive letter-press accompany them. The drawings are all that can possibly be desired, and the only regret we have, is, that instead of confining himself to a selection of twelve, Mr. Lavars did not present to the world a full series of these interesting remains of Mediæval Art. We trust he may yet do so.

* *Sculpture and Carved Work in Bristol Cathedral.* By E. C. LAVARS. Bristol: John Lavars, Broad Street Hall. 1 vol. 4to.

WALFORD'S COUNTY FAMILIES.

THIS noble book—for it is one of the most important and sumptuous volumes of the day, and, withal, as portly and aristocratic looking as a tome can well be—has now arrived at its fifteenth annual edition, and each year has gone on increasing in usefulness and value until it has now become the best and most reliable year-book issued. Mr. Walford is endowed with a rare amount of patient perseverance, and with a tact and ability of no common order, and he carries out the plan of his work faithfully and well in every particular. The present volume embraces the names of the present members of the titled and untitled aristocracy of the United Kingdom, with the descent, birth, marriage, education, and appointments of each one; his or her heir presumptive; a record of the offices hitherto held by him; with the town and country addresses, and a vast amount of other information. It thus becomes indispensable to every mansion, to every library, and to every bank and counting house in the world. It is beautifully printed, on good paper, and bound in a sumptuous manner. It is issued by Mr. Hardwicke, in his usual excellent style, and we trust as its years increase, so will the demand for it increase also. It is a desirable and valuable book.

MR. ABEL LEWIS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE.

It is always a pleasure to us,—an *intense* pleasure—to see a really good portrait, whether it be of a dear friend, a casual acquaintance, a celebrated person, or an entire stranger. There is something in *good* portraiture that instantly attracts the eye and rivets the attention, and even if the person represented be an entire stranger, one can say with truth that it is a “faithful likeness.” Photography is a strange Art! Even of one's nearest relatives, if the operator be not skilful in focussing, in arranging the *pose*, in managing the light, in catching the expression, and in the manipulative processes of developing, fixing, printing, and toning, the portrait will be a wretched abortion, and one that even if at all recognisable, is marred and spoiled by its distortions, and by its other failures. On the other hand, in the hands of a true artist, and a skilled manipulator, the portrait becomes a “thing of beauty,” that will, indeed, be “a joy for ever” to its possessor, and will give him a true and faithful reflex of features dear to him. It is often said, we know, that “it is a photograph, so it must be correct!” but this is false. A photograph, if taken, as we have said, by a skilled artist, is as true a reflex of the face and figure as is a reflection in a mirror; but if taken carelessly and unskilfully by a man devoid of artistic feeling, it is simply an abomination. We are led to make these brief remarks by an examination of some of the most exquisitely beautiful and perfect specimens of portraiture that have ever been accomplished, and that, we venture to assert, *can never be surpassed*. They are the work of Mr. Abel Lewis, of Douglas, an artist of the highest talent and attainments, and represent the noble head of the house of Leveson-Gower and his son, the Marquis of Stafford. The portraits now before us are a three-quarter-length seated figure of the Duke of Sutherland; a magnificent cameo head of the same nobleman, and a charming portrait of his son. These are of “cabinet” size, and beyond these is a grand portrait—a perfect picture—fifteen inches by twelve—of the Duke, seated as before. The whole of these are true gems of Art, and are faultlessly perfect. Nothing can by any possibility exceed in beauty of tone, in clearness and purity of manipulation, in delicacy of finish, and in excellent arrangement of light and shade, these priceless gems of Art. As portraits, we can say from actual knowledge that they are life-like and true to their noble originals as Art can make them. So perfect are they, indeed, that they not only preserve the contour of figure and features, but give, what is so rarely accomplished, an actual reflex of the mind. They are *chef-d'œuvres* of Art, and gems of manipulative skill, and place the artist, Mr. Lewis, in the front rank of artist-photographers. As we have said before, “perfection can no further go,” and the satisfaction of having portraits taken by so gifted an artist will amply repay for a journey taken to the Isle of Man for that special purpose. We shall take yet another opportunity of speaking of Mr. Lewis's pictures.

MISERERES AT CHICHESTER.

WE desire to call attention to a small work issued by Mr. Wilmhurst, publisher, of Chichester, on the carvings upon the misereres of the cathedral of that city. The work contains engravings of two of the stalls with their canopies, and eleven misereres. These are executed with great care in shaded outline, and of a size sufficiently large to show their details correctly. The subjects of the Chichester misereres are very varied, and consist of grotesques, combats with men and animals, human heads, many of which are remarkable as examples of costume, satires on ecclesiastics, musicians seated in stalls, one playing a harp and another a pipe, and an admirable mermaid—this latter being one of the most interesting of the whole series of mermaid stalls so profusely scattered over the country. On another page we have spoken of the illustrations of the Bristol misereres, and some time ago on the beautiful volume upon those

at Worcester; and we have now equal pleasure—although the little book is so small and unassuming, in giving a word of praise and welcome to Mr. Wilmhurst's examples of the Chichester series.

THE ARGONAUT.*

THE first volume of an excellent new magazine under this title, edited by Dr. Gladstone, is before us, and we desire to express our high admiration of its contents, and of its faultless and beneficial tone. There is nothing frivolous, nothing light and foolish, nothing sensational, and nothing, in fact, to which exception can be taken. It takes a high stand in every way, all its contributors are men of mark, and all their contributions have the true ring of excellence in them. We notice in the list of contributors, among many others, the names of Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., Rev. Pelham Dale, George King, Wyke Bayliss, Rev. A. C. Prior, J. Bonwick, Weir Brown, R. Cull, Professor Blackie, Rev. Dr. Morison, Mrs. Gladstone, Dr. Inglis, Rev. J. G. Moffat, W. Andrews, Dr. Huggins, and others. We hail with unbounded satisfaction the appearance of this magazine, and wish it success. It is, in tone, the most healthy of any we know, and its mission is one of good. We wish it and its able editor and contributors "God speed" in their work.

* *The Argonaut*. Edited by Dr. GLADSTONE, F.R.S., &c. London: Hodder & Stoughton, Paternoster Row.

THE INSECT.*

WE have already had the gratification, as they appeared, of noticing in the "RELICQUARY" M. Michelet's works on "The Bird," "The Ocean," and "Desert Life," and it is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we now call attention to another volume from his gifted pen, translated as before by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams, entitled "*The Insect*." This new volume now before us, is, without even the shadow of an exception, the most admirable, the most fascinating, the most useful, and the most readable (because the most pure) of all works which have been issued on the subject. M. Michelet seems to live but to clothe pure and beautiful thoughts in faultless language, and to instil them into the minds and hearts of his readers. His style, admirably and poetically rendered by Mr. Adams, is purity itself, and every chapter is poetry—though prose—of the highest phase. The illustrations, of which there are about two hundred, are exquisitely drawn and equally exquisitely engraved, and add immeasurably to the attraction and usefulness of the volume. The printing and getting up, too, are faultless, and reflect the highest credit on the pure taste and consummate skill of its publishers. "*The Insect*" is the handsomest and best gift-book of the season, and we cordially recommend it to our readers.

* *The Insect*. By JULES MICHELET. 140 Illustrations by Giacomelli. London: T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., royal 8vo., pp. 368, 1875.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

A CIVIC BANQUET IN THE YEAR 1762.

IF only as an example of the style in which one of the wealthiest corporations in the kingdom were feasted but little more than a century ago, the following, which appears amongst the accounts of Matthews Whitlock and Joseph Lowe, Gentlemen, Chamberlains of the Corporation of Nottingham in 1762, seems worthy of preservation in the pages of the "RELICQUARY."

| "The Chamberlain's Bill | | Nottm., 20th Sep ^r . 1762. | |
|---|-----|---------------------------------------|------|
| for an Entertainment at y ^e King's Head. | | s. | d. |
| three couple of Fowls | ... | 2 | 6 |
| one chap | ... | 1 | 6 |
| three Pudings | ... | 3 | 6 |
| two Apples pyes | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Bread, Button, & Roots | ... | 3 | 0 |
| for Dressing the Dinner | ... | 5 | 0 |
| 21st Sep ^r | | | |
| two couple of Rabbits | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Bacon, Onions, & Bread | ... | 0 | 8 |
| 22nd Sep ^r | | | |
| two men Dined | ... | 0 | 8 |
| two Bottles of Straw & Nails | ... | 0 | 7 |
| Ale for the three Days | ... | £2 | 15 1 |

Rec^d. 25th Sep. 1762 the Contents
in full of all Demands

Pr Mary Singleton."

3 17 0

A few words relative to the two worthy Chamberlains, who arranged this somewhat primitive banquet, may be added. Matthews Whitlock was the descendant of the Rev. John Whitlock, M.A., a somewhat celebrated man in his day, who having been presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's in the town of Nottingham, by the Marquis of Dorchester, in 1651, held that living until the famous "Act of Uniformity" came into force in 1662, when he resigned his benefice and became one of the first preachers of a Presbyterian congregation, whose meeting-house was subsequently erected on the High Pavement, not far from St. Mary's Church. Matthews Whitlock was chosen as one of the Sheriffs of Nottingham, at the expiration of his year of office as Chamberlain, but he was never raised to the dignity of an Alderman, and he died at his house in Hound's Gate, on the 23rd of October, 1796. Joseph Lowe, the other Chamberlain, was the eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Lowe, M.A., of Norton, in Derbyshire, and was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1768; he was elected an Alderman of the North Ward in 1787, and that same year he was unanimously chosen Mayor of the town, an office which he also filled in 1797, and again in 1807. He died at his residence at Highfield Park, a few miles from Nottingham, on the 20th of March, 1810, at an advanced age, having been for upwards of twenty-three years a Justice of the Peace for Nottingham; and as a mark of respect to his memory, his remains were followed to their last resting-place in Sneinton Church, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Nottingham, in their robes of state.

A. E. L. L.

THE TOMB OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

MY DEAR SIR,

The "RELIQUARY" is read by the influential of Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Hanley, and neighbouring towns, and I should like to suggest quietly through it, that before there comes another "child among us taking notes," something be done to the tomb of Josiah Wedgwood. The neglect of that tomb probably arises from general ignorance of its whereabouts.

It is historical that "on the 3rd January, 1795, Josiah Wedgwood died, and on the 6th his remains were interred in the pariah church of St. Peter, Stoke-on-Trent." His vault was beneath the pavement of the church porch, and for about thirty-five years all who entered the church passed over it. But at the end of that period, in 1830, was opened the new church, as it was called, which stands about one hundred paces northward of the site of the old one. The old St. Peter's being removed, and Wedgwood's tomb left out in the open churchyard, the space was merely enclosed by strong iron railings, and has been left in that condition to this day. There is no monument over it, nor an inscription of any kind upon it, in fact the tomb of this great man has already become traditional. It was pointed out to me yesterday by an old inhabitant, who used to attend the old church, and he said that the name "Josiah Wedgwood," and nothing else, was cut in the pavement over the tomb. There was, however, so thick a matting of grass, weeds, and land-cress, the growth of years from the chinks of the stone slabs, that no such inscription could be seen, if there.

To-day I got over the iron fencing into the enclosure with spade and broom, and, with the aid of the sexton, cleared away all accumulated rubbish, and found no trace of an inscription. The name "Josiah Wedgwood," which my old friend remembers to have seen so often on the pavement of the porch, has been worn away by the feet of the generation of worshippers who passed in and out of that old temple before their steps were diverted to the new edifice, and it has never been re-cut!

My fellow-labourer, the sexton, while we were clearing away the rubbish said, "I do feel hurt at times; I've been working in this place eleven years, and all that time there's never been a bit of paint put to them rails. Many travellers come here to look at the tomb of Wedgwood, thinking to see a grand monument, and then I do feel hurt to show them this untidy spot." And every inhabitant of the Pottery towns has as much cause to "feel hurt" as my friend, the sexton, and ashamed too, in this matter.

Surely the spot where the bones of Josiah Wedgwood rest should be indicated by a durable and striking monument. Ample funds might be readily raised, if a movement to do so were made, in the Pottery towns alone, to erect a noble granite obelisk over the now blank and neglected tomb of this great man.

I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM H. GOSS.

Stoke-upon-Trent.

THE KINDER FAMILY.

["RELIQUARY," xv., 167-8].

Syllabus Diplomatum et Syneronismus.

| | | An. Dom. | [ASHMOLE 798 fo. 1632.] |
|-----------|--|----------|-------------------------|
| | { Robert Rawlinson de Kynder | 1382. | |
| Ric. 2 | { Jhns fil Robti a surrender | | |
| | { Thomas de Kynder et Johns Rawlin- son. testis relaxationis. | 1390. | |
| | { Jhns Raulynson de Kinder | | |
| | { Robtus fil. Jhns A deed | | |
| Hen. 6 | { Johns Robtison Rau- lynson de Kinder | 1418. | |
| | { Robtus de Kinder fil. Johis. lettr of Attorney. | | |
| | { John Kynder Mar- gar' vidua eius An acquittance | 1425. | |
| | { Jhn of Kinder Rbt his sonn a Lease | | |
| Hen. 6 | { Jhn Kynder of Heyfield an infeffment. | 1439. | |
| | { Willm ^{us} Kynder Richardus Kynder et Jhns Kynder a Deede. | 1458. | |
| | { Willm ^{us} Kynder a lease | 1458. | |
| Hen. 7 | { Thomas Kynder a release | 1505. | |

A.D. 1420. Robt of Kynder
built y^e church of Heyfield
att his owne charges upon
his owne ground, & his
fathers before him. As may
appeare by a record out of
the Regestrale of Leichfeld.

ALIBI.

A.D. 1428. R. H. 6. 7. Robert of
Kynder gave y^e ground y^t our
Ladies chappell at Heyfield was
built on, w^{ch} was approved to be
his father's land, and after by in-
heritance his, for ever away.

ALIBI.

Noverint Universi me Johannem
Robertson Raulinson de Kynder
attornasse et in loco meo posuisse
dilectū mihi in Christo Robertū de
Kinder meum filium, meum verum
ac legitimū Attornat A^o. H. 5.
sexto his Seale.



ALLEYNE.

I AM anxious to trace the connection between the Tideswell family (see "RELIQUARY," Vol. XIV. p. 64), and the Rev. John Alleyne, B.D., rector of Loughborough, who was undoubtedly a descendant of the old Tideswell family, and was born at Derby about the year 1658. Can any correspondent kindly help me in this, or extend the following brief pedigree:—

ARMS.—*Argent, a cross moline, sable.*

Jane, dau. of Thomas = Rev. John Alleyne, B.D., born at Derby; = Penelope, dau. of
Staveley, Esq., of Lei- Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Sir Anthony Ches-
cester, died 11 No- B.A. 1678; B.D. 1689; rector of Lough- tar; died s.p.
vember, 1705. borough, 1696; Prebendary of Lincoln, (2nd wife.)
(1st wife.) 1705; died 25 March, 1739.

John Alleyne,
bapt. at Loughborough,
22 September, 1697;
bur. 5 January, 1697-8.

Rev. Thomas Alleyne, bapt. at
Loughborough, 9 Feb., 1699;
Fellow of Emmanuel College,
Cambridge; rector of Lough-
borough, 1739; died s.p. at
Bath, July 18, 1761.

Richard Alleyne,
bapt. at Loughborough,
10 November 1705, bur.
13th.

W. G. D. F.

THE MATHER FAMILY.

THE REV. RICHARD MATHER was born at Lowton, near Winwick, in Lancashire, in 1596; was of Brasenose College, Oxford; afterwards minister of Toxteth Park Chapel, Liverpool, *temp.* James I.; emigrated to New England, 1635, with his wife and three children; settled at Dorchester; and died in 1669. He married Katherine, daughter of Edmund Hoult, of Much Wotton (?) Lancashire. There were four sons who each attained to some fame.

(1) SAMUEL MATHER, M.A., 1626—1671, a native of Lancashire. He was of Harvard College, but visited England in 1650; was incorporated into the English Universities and into Dublin University, and ordained in Ireland in 1656. At the ejection he was minister of the small chapelry of Burton Wood, Lancashire. He spent the rest of his days in Dublin, where he was buried. His brother Nathaniel succeeded to his pastoral charge. "A congregational man and a nonconformist, yet civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion" (A Wood).

(2) NATHANIEL MATHER, 1630—97, also a native of Lancashire. He settled at Barnstaple, Devonshire; but was ejected in 1672. He was buried at Bunhill Fields.

(3) ELEAZAR MATHER, 1637—69, First Minister of Northampton, Mass. U.S. "A common father unto all those plantations in the wilderness where God had cast his habitation." He married a daughter of the Rev. John Warham.

(4) INCREASE MATHER, D.D., 1639—1723, born at Dorchester, N. E.; of Harvard College, and Trinity College, Dublin; next "preacher to Mr. Howe's parish," at Torrington, Devonshire; First American-born President of Harvard. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Cotton, 1642—1714; second, Ann, daughter of Thomas Lake. His children were Cotton (1663—1728; of Harvard College, D.D. of Glasgow, the well-known author), Maria, Elizabeth, Nathaniel (he died aged 19, his memoir being printed), Sarah, Samuel (of Witney, Oxon.), Abigail, Hannah, Catherine, Jerusha.

The above is chiefly taken from Sibley's *Graduates of Harvard*, a most accurate and exhaustive work. JOHN E. BAILEY.

ARMS IN NUTHALL CHURCH, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THE windows of the parish church of Nuthall, in Nottinghamshire, retain some very interesting specimens of mediæval stained glass, well worthy of the attention of the antiquary, though but little known and comparatively seldom noticed. The east window of the chancel, which has three lights, represents the Saviour upon the cross and two figures of saints, and the old glass in this window has recently been carefully restored by Warrington, at the expense of the present Rector of Nuthall. A fine figure of St. George occupies a part of one of the windows on the south side of the chancel, and in several of the windows are pointed shields bearing coats of arms, respecting which I desire to propound a query to the readers of the "RELICUARY."

In the east window of the chancel are three shields:—

Azure, semée of crosses crosslet, three cinquefoils *argent*, for D'Arcy.

Argent, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*, for Morley.

Barry of six argent and azure, for Grey.

In the south windows of the chancel:—

Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée *argent* (for Howard?)

Argent, on a bend *gules*, three martlets *or*, for

Chequy or and azure, a chevron *ermine*, for

All these shields are in good preservation, and the centre shield in the east window of the chancel retains the name "Morley" upon the glass immediately above the shield. It is, however, a significant fact that not one of the families whose arms appear in the church windows, appear to have been in any way connected with the parish of Nuthall, and this seems to prove conclusively that this ancient glass was brought to Nuthall from some other place. But the arms were undoubtedly in the windows of Nuthall church as far back as the time of King Charles the Second, for Thoroton, who published his "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire" in that reign, mentions them all, though he does not describe them quite accurately. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the glass in question was brought to Nuthall at the dissolution of some neighbouring monastery. Judging from the armorial bearings, can any reader of the "RELICUARY" suggest what monastic establishment this very interesting stained glass may perhaps have originally adorned? A. E. L. L.

CHURCH BELL AT BADDESLEY CLINTON.

It may be interesting to Mr. Dunkin to know there is a similar bell to the one he describes on page 9 of the present volume of the "RELIQUARY" (in his account of the "Church Bells of Cornwall"), at Baddesley-Clinton, in Warwickshire. It has the inscription:

Sacra . Nicolai . Ora . Pro . Nobis

in characters exactly answering to the bell at S. Antony in Meneage, with the Lombardic **N** and Roman W; but is not W the initial letter of the surname of the founder and not **N**?

There is a bell at Caldecot, in this county, with the same shield, but having only W and no inscription.

Caius College, Cambridge.

HENRY T. TILLEY.

HARDMAN FAMILY.

I AM fortunately able to make a trifling addition to the interesting little genealogy of this family, inserted in the last No. of the "RELIQUARY," p. 190. The extract I give below I have taken out of an old folio Diary lent me by a friend, descended from a brother of the writer, if not from the writer himself. The Diarist was a very pious medical practitioner near Bury, named Kay, belonging to a family of M.D.'s and surgeons in extensive practice in Lancashire during the last century, and one of whom was physician in the early part of George the Third's reign to the Manchester Infirmary. They are believed, on good grounds, to be descendants of the Lieutenant Kay, who was one of the Lady Derby's officers during the siege of Latham House.

The gentleman who kept the Diary in question, commenced it in 1737, and day by day made entries until 1750, the date of its close. He was a devout Presbyterian, and in company with some of the ministers of his church, records in quite a matter of course tone how he attended the races. However, the extract I refer to is as follows, under date 1749, September 3—"This day, this Sabbath Day in the morning, I visited Miss Sally Lee, at Mrs. Hardman's in Rochdale (Mr. George Lee's Daughter at Outertown [Outrington Hall] in Cheshire) she being as is expected begun of the Small Pox."

Miss Sally or Sarah, would be, no doubt, Mrs. Hardman's sister, nee Miss Leigh, as stated in the pedigree referred to. Mention is made several times of visits to the Hardmans of Rochdale, but the entries are not of sufficient importance to warrant my troubling you with them. But let me add that I have always thought that one of the greatest inducements to record in the "RELIQUARY" anything worthy of being kept, is not the hope that subscribers will read them, so much as that each contributor gets his printing for his pains, and two or three leaves over.

T. H.

EPITAPH IN WOOD DITTON CHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE following curious epitaph occurs at Wood Ditton, in Cambridgeshire. I do not recollect having seen it quoted in any book:—

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM SIMONDS
WHO DIED MARCH . 1 . 1753 AGED 80 YEARS.

HERE . LIES . MY . CORPSE . WHO . WAS . THE . MAN
THAT . LOV'D . A . SOP . IN . DRIPPING - PAN
BVT . NOW . BELIEVE . ME . I . AM . DEAD
NOW . HERE . THE . PAN . STANDS . IN . MY . HEAD .
I . STILL . FOR . SOP . TO . THE . LAST . I . CRY'D .
BVT . COULD . NOT . EAT . SO . I . DIED
MY . NEIGHBOURS . THEY . PERHAPS . MAY . LAUGH .
NOW . THEY . DO . READ . MY . EPITAPH .

The "dripping-pan" itself is inserted in the head of the grave-stone, and is secured by iron bars fixed across it to hold it in its place.

Caius College, Cambridge.

H. T. TILLEY.

SOUTHWORTH FAMILY.

SOME additional information is required relative to the Southworths, of Welham, in Nottinghamshire, of whom the following pedigree appears in the book of "The Visitation of Nottinghamshire, made by S^r Richard S^r George, Norroy King of Arms, in the year of our Lord God 1614."

Aymond Southworth, of Welham, in Com.=.....
Nottingham.

Richard Southworth, of Clarborough and =Emma, dau. of Levesey, of Keeton,
Welham, sonne and heire. in Com. Nottingham.

Robert Southworth, of Clarborough. = Ellen, dau. of Harris, of Bestropp,
in Com. Nottingham.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Edward Southworth, = Anne, dau. of Richard of Clarborough and Elsam, of West Rad- Wellam, living 1614. ford, in Com. Notting- ham. | Elizabeth, ux. George Har- risson. | Margerett, ux. John Otter (<i>vide</i> "RELI- QUARY," Vol. XIII, Plate XXIX.) |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|

In Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," it is stated that in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, the herbage and pannage of Aspley Wood, in the parish of Radford, parcel of the manor of Lenton, was granted to Edward Southworth, Gentleman, for the term of twenty-one years. Who this Edward Southworth was does not precisely appear, but it is more than probable that he was one of the Southworths of Welham. The parochial registers of Radford contain the three following entries relative to this gentleman and his family:—Anne, daughter of Edward Southworth, Gent., baptized 21 November, 1569. Frances, daughter of Edward Southworth, Gent., baptized 22 December, 1570. Edward Southworth, Esquire, buried 29 June, 1573. No arms are given in the book of the Herald's Visitation, but the family appear to have borne (though perhaps without due authority) *Gules*, a chevron between three crosses crosslet *argent*. Any particulars relative to this family will be gladly received.

A. E. L. L.

INSCRIPTION AT SANDFORD CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

OVER the south door at Sandford Church, near Oxford, is the following inscription:

"Condidit me Dma Eliza. Isham
Anno Gratie 1652,
Porticus Patronus.

Thanks to thy Charitie religiose Dame
Wh^{ch} found mee old & made mee new againe."

Oxford.

J. M. J. F.

CURIOUS EPITAPH AT PLUMSTEAD.

In the Churchyard of Plumstead, Kent, is the following epitaph:—

"James Daring
Died July 25th, 1812.
"Weep not for me my parents dear,
There is no witness wanted here
The Hammer of Death was given to me
For eating cherries off a tree
Next morning death to me was sweet
My Blessed Jesus for to meet.
He did ease me of my pain;
And I did join His Holy Train.
The cruel one Death can't shun
For he must go when his glass is run.
The Hour of Death he's sure to meet,
And take his trial at the Judgement Seat."

Respecting the foregoing, we may state that the boy was caught by the owner of a cherry tree stealing the fruit. The man obliged him to continue eating, and to such an excess as to cause his death.

Hall.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

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